

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

THREE CENTS

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The Christian Science Publishing Society

BOSTON, U. S. A., MONDAY, JANUARY 20, 1919

Eighteen
Pages

VOL. XI, NO. 49

LAWS OUTLINED FOR ENFORCEMENT OF PROHIBITION

Precedent for Proclaiming the
Enactment of Federal Amend-
ment to Be Followed—Need
Measures to Make It Effective

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia. The method to be followed in the proclamation of the ratification of the National Prohibition Amendment will be the same as was observed in the cases of the amendment providing for the popular election of United States senators, and in the income tax amendment, it is announced.

In the case of the income tax amendment, Philander C. Knox, then Secretary of State, issued a proclamation on Feb. 25, 1913, stating that, as the legislatures of the required number of states had ratified the amendment, "I, as Secretary of State of the United States, by virtue of and in pursuance of section 205 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, do hereby certify that the amendment aforesaid has become, to all intents and purposes, a part of the Constitution of the United States."

William J. Bryan, then Secretary of State, used precisely the same language in a proclamation issued on May 31, 1913, certifying that the amendment providing for the election of senators by popular vote had been legally ratified by the legislatures of three-fourths of the states, and was "a part of the Constitution of the United States." The proclamation in that case also was issued exactly 22 days after the last state of the required three-fourths—Wisconsin—had ratified the amendment, on May 9, 1913.

After discussion by executive officers of many temperance organizations, gathered in Washington, the following resolutions providing for enforcement of the prohibition amendment were adopted:

Resolved by the national legislative conference, representing 22 national and international organizations, devoted to the temperance and prohibition reforms, that the following basic principles should underlie the draft of the proposed code for the enforcement of war-time prohibition, and that the same be and hereby is approved by this body:

1. The appointment of federal law enforcement commissioners with sufficient and adequate power and assistants to secure the enforcement of the act.

2. A provision for the abatement of liquor nuisances by injunction.

3. Conferment of power upon the law enforcement commissioner, with the approval of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, to prescribe rules and regulations for the manufacture and distribution of wine for non-prohibited purposes.

4. Conferment of all necessary authority on officers and fixing adequate penalties for violation of the act.

Be it further resolved, That in order to make the National Prohibition Amendment effective, the following provisions should underlie the draft of the code for the enforcement:

5. The sale, manufacture, transportation, importation, exportation and possession of intoxicating liquor for beverage purposes should be prohibited.

6. All intoxicating liquor illegally possessed, manufactured, or sold, and all implements used in the illegal manufacture of such liquors, shall be considered contraband.

7. The phrase "intoxicating liquor" should include distilled, malt, fermented, vinous, alcoholic, or any intoxicating liquors.

8. An adequate search and seizure provision, similar to those which have proved effective in the enforcement of prohibitory laws in the states.

9. The sale of patent or proprietary medicines which are potable or capable of being used as beverage should be prohibited by the same safeguards as the sale of alcohol.

10. Provisions to prevent any scheme, device or subterfuge to evade the provisions of the act.

11. In accordance with the National Prohibition Amendment, the several states shall provide legislation in harmony therewith to carry out its provisions.

12. Such other provisions as will destroy every vestige of the beverage liquor traffic throughout the United States and its possessions.

LUXEMBOURG'S NEW RULER

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

PARIS, France (Sunday)—Princess Charlotte, who has succeeded her sister Adelaide on the throne of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg, has taken the oath to the constitution before a delegation appointed by the Chamber of Deputies. The new ruler declared her wish to cooperate with the people of Luxembourg in strengthening the ties of friendship between them and the Entente Powers, with whom the economic life of the Grand Duchy is bound up.

PETER STRUVE IN STOCKHOLM

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

STOCKHOLM, Sweden (Monday)—The well-known Russian political writer, Peter Struve, has arrived in Stockholm on his way to London.

AIRMAN VOLUNTARILY LANDS ON STORE ROOF

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

PARIS, France (Sunday)—A remarkable feat was performed today by the famous French aviator Vedrines who landed an airplane voluntarily on the flat roof of a big store in the center of Paris. He thus wins the prize of 25,000 francs offered to the first aviator who made such a landing.

MR. ASQUITH'S VIEW OF NEW SITUATION

Election Conditions, He Says,
Invalidate Title of House
as Free Representation of
the Electorate's Judgment

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Friday)—At the first meeting of the executive committee of the National Liberal Federation since the general election, at Westminster, yesterday, the following letter was read from Mr. Asquith: "I understand that the executive committee of the National Liberal Federation is to hold a meeting this week. Those present will naturally survey the new political situation, as it affects the interests and prospects of the Liberal Party. The recent election was held under conditions which seriously invalidated the title of the new House of Commons to be regarded as the free and full representation of the considered judgment of the electorate. The result has been to give the Unionist Party a substantial majority over all other sections combined. They have become masters of the parliamentary position.

"What, in these circumstances, is the duty of the Liberal Party in the country? In my judgment, it is of the highest national importance that it should continue to preserve its identity and its independent activity, that it should not allow itself either to be subordinated to the one side or absorbed on the other. We are confronted with a people with pressing tasks of overwhelming magnitude and unexampled difficulty. We have first and foremost to do our part to secure a just and lasting peace upon the basis of a free partnership of nations equipped with commanding and effective authority. We have at the same time to see that the process of demobilizing our fighting forces and our war industries and of restoring normal civil conditions is carried through with an equitable consideration of the immensely varied claims and interests involved.

"We have further to take the first and perhaps most critical steps in opening up on frankly progressive lines of the new era of social and industrial development. These are none of them matters which raise in the narrow sense conventional party issues. But they present problems to the solution of which Liberalism with its old and tried faith in ordered and continuous progress and its freedom from bias of all particularist interests, great or small, has or ought to have a special quota of capital importance to contribute.

"I trust, therefore, we shall keep alive our Liberal organizations with all the opportunities which they offer for counsel, for comradeship and for propaganda, in ever closer contact with the needs and aspirations of the people."

The committee also passed the following resolution: "That in view of the fact that the National Liberal Members of Parliament, to safeguard the vital principles of Liberalism in all proposals of special economic or political reconstruction which may be submitted to the new Parliament, and believing that in the highest interests of the nation it is essential that a Liberal Party shall be kept in being, the committee urges all the affiliated Liberal associations to maintain in perfect order their local organizations in order to be ready for any emergency that may arise in the future."

PRESIDENT WILSON AND JEWISH RIGHTS

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Sunday)—A message has been received at the Zionist headquarters from Dr. Weizmann, Zionist delegate in Paris, stating that in an interview with President Wilson, the latter promised his support for Jewish Palestine full and unhampered. President Wilson also promised that an opportunity would be given at the Peace Conference for the setting forth of the Jewish claim to national rights.

SWEDISH SOCIALIST DELEGATES

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

STOCKHOLM, Sweden (Sunday)—Messrs. Brandt, Gustav Moeller and Ernst Soederberg, Swedish representatives of the International Socialist Bureau, left on Thursday to attend the impending international congress.

MASK LAW PASSED FOR SAN FRANCISCO

Board of Supervisors of City
Enacts Ordinance Requiring
All Persons to Wear Gauze as
Supposed Influenza Preventive

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

SAN FRANCISCO, California—After resisting the demands of the San Francisco Board of Health on several occasions to pass an ordinance requiring all persons to wear a gauze mask as a supposed preventive of influenza, the Board of Supervisors has finally yielded to pressure brought to bear upon it by the health authorities and passed the law demanded. At hearings before the health committee of the Board of Supervisors and before the Board of Supervisors itself, at which those who opposed the ordinance presented their views, some fundamental phases of public health authority and procedure were discussed in an illuminating way.

As both sides of the controversy were able to quote eminent medical authorities to the effect that gauze masks are and are not an effective preventive of the alleged disease those who opposed the ordinance were able to assert that if the Board of Supervisors were to take the action proposed it would enact a doubtful theory into law, a procedure that the opponents of the measure declared to be subversive of democratic ideas.

The constitutionality of the proposed ordinance was vigorously assailed but the board was manifestly impatient with those who raised this issue. Persons of various religious and medical beliefs stated to the Board of Supervisors that their physicians, men of good standing in the medical profession, warned them that they could not wear masks without seriously endangering their lives. "And yet," said one speaker, the Board of Supervisors says to such a one, "You must wear this mask or go to jail."

"Is not such action," he added, "a most palpable and dangerous invasion of our constitutional rights?"

"An official of the United States Government, while proclaiming his unalterable allegiance to the Constitution and stating that he would not under any circumstances advise any course of action contrary to that instrument," said another speaker, "constitutionally no constitution. I say to you that you ought to pass this ordinance today." The position taken by this speaker was that if there was even a slight chance that the mask would be in any way effective nothing should be allowed to stand in the way of making it use compulsory.

Mrs. C. E. Grosjean, one of the leading civic workers in the State, particularly along the lines of medical freedom, who took a most determined stand against enactment of the ordinance from the time the controversy began some time ago, declared in effect that she regarded the passage of the law as a tragedy and warned the supervisors against complying with the demands of "political doctors" on the ground that to do so was subversive of the basic ideas of individual liberty.

Others took a similar view and it was plainly indicated that the constitutionality of the ordinance will be tested.

One phase of the situation which brought out a good deal of adverse comment was the non-deliberative attitude taken by the Board of Supervisors. James Rolph Jr., the Mayor of San Francisco, who presided at the meeting, urging avoidance of debate in order that the measure might be passed immediately, states in effect that the board was going to pass the ordinance any way no matter what facts might be presented or what views might be expressed, and that further talk would be only a waste of time. Members of the board made similar statements. The board did not take any action to shut off debate, but made it plain that no matter what might be brought forward by citizens in opposition the board would carry out its predetermined action.

It was stated that the members of the San Francisco County Medical Society were practically unanimously in favor of making mask-wearing compulsory, to which statement Dr. Margaret Mahoney, a practicing physician and member of the Medical Society, who opposed the ordinance on constitutional and medical grounds, took exception, stating that she did not believe that the physicians were by any means unanimously in favor of compulsion in the matter.

Supervisor Andrew J. Gallagher, sponsor of the ordinance and its chief advocate, asked Dr. Mahoney why it was that more of the physicians were not present to express their opposition, if it were a fact that they did not believe in compulsory masking. To this question Dr. Mahoney replied that she regretted to say that there were some physicians who were afraid of the Board of Health.

While the ordinance was vigorously opposed by those of various religious and medical beliefs attempts were made to bring in the religious issue. Supervisor Gallagher persisted in asking some of those who opposed the compulsory phase of the ordinance whether they had a family physician and if they answered that they did not have one he wanted to know why they did not employ a physician. After this had continued for a time Mrs. C. E. Grosjean took Mr. Gallagher sternly to task for his questions, stating that as a firm Roman Catholic

she would not willingly tolerate the heckling of speakers on the ground of religious affiliation.

One other phase of the situation that has aroused widespread opposition is the action of the Board of Education in requiring all teachers to wear the masks, even before the ordinance was passed, it being pointed out that such action by the board was without shadow of authority. What was particularly objectionable to many in this connection, however, was the fact that while the Board of Education recognized the limitation of its authority as far as the school children were concerned and merely requested them to wear the gauze coverings, some of the teachers attempted to compel the children to comply with the board's request.

Supervisor Charles A. Nelson, who was the only one to vote against the ordinance in the final vote, stated that he believed that 90 per cent of the people opposed the compulsory feature of the ordinance. Supervisor Eugene E. Schuler, former Mayor of San Francisco, who previously opposed the ordinance, was absent.

CHINA NOT BEER- DRINKING NATION

Chancellor of Legation in San
Francisco Voices Belief That
United States Should Check
Invasion of Country by Brewers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

SAN FRANCISCO, California—"For China to have forced upon her the beer-drinking habit, now that she is just shaking herself free from opium, would indeed be a misfortune," said Tiam H. Franking, L. L. B., Chancellor of the Chinese Consulate-General in San Francisco, in an interview with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, on the subject of the proposal of American brewing interests, to establish the beer-brewing industry on a large scale in China, following its expulsion from the United States.

"Of course, it is true that the Chinese, as a race, are not, probably, as prone to take on the worst forms of the liquor habit as are some other races, but the matter is, nevertheless, a subject of grave concern, and one that merits the consideration of statesmen," he said. "Beer and wines are not unknown in China, but they are used mostly with meals, and in moderation, and it cannot be said that the Chinese as a people have acquired the liquor habit."

"I do not think, however, that much can be done by individuals or organizations in carrying on any campaign in China. About the only thing that would prompt the Chinese Government to take any action in the matter would be the fact that a great power like the United States regards the liquor industry as such a serious menace to its people and its institutions that it thinks it necessary to forbid it by constitutional provision. If the United States takes this action in regard to liquor it is conceivable that the Chinese Government might be made to see the necessity of similar action. But my personal opinion is that the establishment of the liquor industry in China by American capital ought to be prevented by the United States, rather than by China."

BRAZILIAN SQUADRON DELAYED

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Friday)—The Brazilian naval squadron on its way to Great Britain has been delayed and has gone into Vigo, Spain, to coal. The squadron is not expected to arrive till Jan. 24 at the earliest. The visitors will proceed to Rosyth and will inspect the interned German warships at Scapa Flow.

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LIEBKNECHT AFFAIR DEPLORED IN BERLIN

Wave of Military Enthusiasm
in Capital, Due to Overthrow
of Spartacists—Officers Are
Credited With Victory

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Sunday)—Berlin messages indicate that following the arrest and murder of Dr. Karl Liebknecht and Rosa Luxemburg, further firing occurred in the capital in consequence of the reprisal attacks made by the Spartacists, first on the Franzos barracks, and then on the Hallesches Thor. Both buildings were badly damaged before the attackers were dispersed.

Messages indicate, however, that the activity of Herr Noske and his men had already succeeded in breaking up the Spartacist movement before the arrest of its two chief leaders. The day before that event the government troops entered Dr. Liebknecht's house and seized documents which, it is stated, clearly substantiate his close relations with the Bolsheviks in Russia. The government has ordered the strictest inquiry into the circumstances attending the murder of the Spartacist leaders, which it pronounces a disgrace to the German nation, and declares, must be condemned morally by every one, whatever his political standpoint.

The great majority of newspapers express similar views, though the organ of the Right, the Deutsche Tages Zeitung, declares that popular rage is comprehensible after the Spartacist reign of terror, and Rosa Luxemburg fell a victim to instincts she herself let loose.

Meanwhile troops loyal to the government now appear to be pouring into the capital, where detachments with guns, machine guns, and "flamewerfer" are to be seen everywhere. The traffic at the big centers is regulated by chains of steel-helmeted soldiers, and every one is kept on the move, the soldiery threatening to shoot if crowds assemble at any point. People are being generally searched for arms, and one failing to give satisfactory replies to questions is immediately searched.

It is believed that many Spartacists have been discovered in this way, but so far, Herr Liebknecht appears to have escaped arrest, while Mr. Radek is reported as having escaped to Brunswick. Herr Noske, for his part, has declared in a proclamation that divisions under his command will serve to protect personal freedom, property and freedom of the press, and of the franchise in voting for a national assembly. The situation in Berlin, however, is reported as now approaching a kind of military dictatorship, and several independent Socialist leaders, as well as Spartacists, have been arrested.

Indeed, whether as the result of the Spartacist rising, or of the Polish advance into Germany, a fresh wave of military enthusiasm appears to be passing not only over the capital, but over many other parts of Germany as well.

Recruiting is reported as proceeding apace and the officers, rather than the government, are apparently receiving credit for the defeat of Bolshevism in the capital. The German newspapers also reflect a new atmosphere and are warning the Poles against a continuation of their advance, and pointing to the successful development of the Berlin government's strength shown by the overthrow of the Spartacist revolt.

There is some talk of the command of the Eastern army being placed in von Hindenburg's hands.

For the rest, the strike on the Berlin overhead and underground railways has been settled by the industrial court of arbitration, and the strike movement in Upper Silesia has diminished, although a state of siege has had to be proclaimed in five places in the Tarnowitz district and in the Kattowitz district.

ALLIED STATESMEN SPEAK AT OPENING OF GREAT CONGRESS

M. Poincaré Delivers Inaugural
Oration and Declares Peace
Conference Open—M. Clemenceau Is Elected Chairman

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Sunday)—Exactly 48 years ago on Saturday, a German army lay before Paris and that day, in the gallery at Versailles, amidst the Hocks of the assembled generals, the German Empire was proclaimed and a king of the reigning house of Prussia declared Emperor. That day the house of Hohenzollern reached the meridian of its success. Forty-eight years have passed, years spent in the weaving of a gigantic plot for the suppression of the liberties of the world, and on the very anniversary of the day, there has gathered in the Foreign Office of the Quai d'Orsay a great conference formed, as M. Poincaré, the President of the French Republic, who opened it, explained, of delegates from all those outraged nations whose liberties have been threatened.

It was precisely five minutes past three when M. Poincaré rose to declare the congress open. He spoke for exactly 25 minutes, reviewing the situation which the war has opened up. Contemptuously rejecting the plea for any consideration of the origin of the crime, the evidence of the culpability of which, he declared, had already escaped from the German archives, he dwelt for a moment on the plot of the Central Powers, first to obtain the hegemony of Europe, and then the dominion of the world, and then, after a passing reference to the outrages committed in the course of this iniquitous effort proceeded to enumerate the various powers who had been forced into the war, and the reasons for their entrance.

After dwelling for a moment on the pretext invented for crushing Serbia and opening the road to the East, and on the dastardly outrage upon Belgium for the purpose of stabbing France in the back, he exposed once more the famous bargain by which the German Vehmgericht had endeavored to pacify England and to disarm France. England was to be pacified by a promise not to enter the Channel, whilst the neutrality of France was to be guaranteed by a shameful surrender of the strategic centers of Briey, Toul and Verdun. "It is in the light of these memories," declared the President to the 72 delegates grouped around the great horse-shoe table, "that all the conclusions you will have to draw from the war will take shape."

From the opening of the war and the enumeration of the powers swept into it, the President turned to the future. In the interest of justice and peace, he told the conference, it was for it to reap from victory its fullest fruits. For this purpose the allied nations were gathered together to discuss and settle the terms which were to be presented to the defeated culprits in the name of justice, but justice, M. Poincaré went on significantly to declare, was inert, a sentence which a little later gained a new significance when M. Clemenceau explained that he had already consulted two eminent jurists on the question of the penal culpability of the former Kaiser.

Not only, he insisted, would the map of the world have to be redrawn, but the map, when made, would have to be guaranteed by a league of nations. This league would not be directed against anybody in the future, but its statutes and fundamental rules would be laid down by the associated powers which had fought and maintained the liberties of the world. And so, having briefly declared to those assembled the scope of their labors, the President declared the conference open.

As soon as he had withdrawn, Mr. Wilson rose, and speaking in English, proposed as permanent president, M. Clemenceau. France alone, he declared, deserved the honor of presiding over the great assembly, for the sufferings that France endured were in themselves peculiar.

The meetings over which M. Clemenceau will preside would represent the supreme crowning of diplomatic history. As for M. Clemenceau, the statesman of the world, in working beside him, had learned to love him and, what was more, they had learned that they all desired the same thing. For himself, it was not only upon the Premier of France, but the man himself that he proposed to bestow the presidency of the assembly.

Mr. Wilson was followed immediately by Mr. Lloyd George, who, also speaking in English, seconded Mr. Wilson's proposal. He, too, declared that the proposal was a mark of esteem the conference wished to offer to the man, as well as to the statesman. "He is, indeed," Mr. Lloyd George declared, "the greatest young man in France." Not, he declared with a glint of humor, that he always agreed with him, as a matter of fact they often agreed to differ with a vigor appropriate only to two Celts like themselves. But apart from this, there were two essential reasons for the choice. One was that this young man knew the value of time; the other was that, in the blackest days of the past, he had represented to the full the in-

terests of the allied powers. The representation of the dominions, including Newfoundland, and of India, may besides be included in the representation of the British Empire by the panel system. Paraguay shall be represented by one delegate, but the rules concerning the designation of this delegate shall not be fixed until the moment when the political situation of this country shall have been cleared up.

The conditions of the representation of Russia shall be fixed by the conference at the moment when the matters concerning Russia are examined. Sect. 3. Each delegation of plenipotentiaries may be accompanied by technical delegates properly accredited and by two stenographers. The technical delegations may be present at the sittings for the purpose of furnishing information which may be asked them. They shall be allowed

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domitable courage and the resource of his great nation.

Then, after a few words from Baron Sonnino, the motion was put, and M. Clemenceau declared unanimously elected.

M. Clemenceau's reply was brief and to the point. After expressing his thanks for the confidence expressed in him, he declared that the object of the conference was to avoid a repetition of the catastrophe which had bathed the world in blood. For this reason, if a league of nations were to be practical, those forming it must remain united. The duty of the conference consequently was to effect, not a peace of territories, but a peace of nations.

When M. Clemenceau had finished, he asked if any of those present desired to speak, and as no one did, he declared the sitting closed. There came to an end the opening day of one of the greatest conferences the world has ever seen. In the weeks that are to follow, the enormous questions to be decided will have to be fought out, and it is these battles that will try the statesmanship of the world.

Meantime, the capital of the nation chiefly responsible for the great crime is torn with revolution and disgraced with bloodshed. The murder of Liebknecht and Rosa Luxemburg is, in the words of the government of the moment, a disgrace to the nation. At the same time, it must not be forgotten that the record of Bolshevism in Russia has filled the world with horror, and that the arrival of Edek in Berlin to organize and direct the Spartacus movement naturally aroused all the fears and passions of those whose lives and properties were threatened by his activities. This man, whose real name is Sobelsohn, was a police spy introduced into the Social-Democratic ranks for the purpose of supplying the Russian Government with information. When discovered, he was expelled from the movement, but, like the whole body of the Black Hundred, he appears to have cast in his lot with the Bolshevik leaders in Moscow. His intervention in the German revolution appears however to have opened the eyes of the people of Berlin to the dangers before them, with the result that, in their terror, they turned upon the leaders of the Spartacus group, determined once and for all to destroy its efforts.

Thus Germany, at the moment when her crimes are being exposed at the Paris conference, and when Marshal Foch is insisting upon sterner terms for the renewal of the armistice, finds herself engulfed in a fight against anarchy in her own city, and all this on the anniversary of the day of her great crime, when she snatched at the phantom of the restoration of the Empire of Charlemagne in the Hall of Mirrors at Versailles 48 years ago.

COMPOSITION OF PEACE CONGRESS

List of Conference Delegates Stated to Have Been Selected to Represent Nations at Paris

PARIS, France (Friday).—(By The Associated Press).—The composition of the Peace Conference is known in the main, as follows:

France: Georges Clemenceau, Prime Minister; Stephen Pichon, Foreign Minister; Louis Klotz, Finance Minister; André Tardieu, French High Commissioner to the United States; and Jules Cambon, French Ambassador to the United States.

Great Britain: David Lloyd George, Prime Minister; Arthur J. Balfour, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs; Andrew Bonar Law, Lord Privy Seal; George Nicoll Barnes, the Labor leader, and another alternate delegate.

United States of America: Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States; Robert Lansing, Secretary of State; Henry White, Col. Edward M. House, and Gen. Tasker H. Bliss.

Italy: Vittorio Orlando, Prime Minister; Baron Sonnino, Foreign Minister; Antonio Salandra, former Premier; the Marquis Salvago Raggi, and the Italian Minister of Finance who will succeed Francesco Nitti, who has resigned with the other members of the Italian Cabinet.

Japan: The Marquis Saionji, former Prime Minister; Baron Makino, Baron Chinda, Baron Matsui and Count Hayashi.

Brazil: Senator Epitacio Pessoa, Dr. Pandia Calógeras and Raoul Farnandes, a deputy.

Belgium: Paul Hymans, Minister of Foreign Affairs; Emile Vandervelde and H. Vanderveelde.

Serbia: Nikola Pashitch, former Prime Minister; and Dr. Trumbitch, former president of the Dalmatian Diet, who will alternate with Dr. M. R. Vesitch, Serbian Minister to France.

Greece: Eleutherios Venizelos, Premier, and M. Politis, Foreign Minister.

Rumania: Mr. Bratianu, Prime Minister, and Mr. Mitr.

Tscho-Slovakia: Dr. Keri Kramarz, Premier, and Mr. Bebes, Foreign Minister.

Poland: Mr. Dmowski, Polish representative to the allied governments, and a second delegate representing General Pilsudski.

China: Lu Chen-Hsiang, Foreign Minister and one other.

Canada: Sir Robert Borden, Premier, Sir George Foster, Minister of Trade and Commerce, with others of the delegation alternating.

Australia: William Morris Hughes, Premier, and one other.

South African Republic: General Louis Botha and Gen. Jan C. Smuts.

India: The Maharajah of Bikaner and Sir S. P. Sinha.

Siam: M. Charon, Minister to France, and one other.

New Zealand: William F. Massey, Premier.

Portugal: Elio Moniz.

CENSORSHIP IS LIFTED

NEW YORK, New York.—The Commercial Cable Company announces that censorship has been lifted from social and personal messages.

NOTABLE EVENTS AT OPENING CEREMONY

President of United States Is Received With Military Honors on Arriving at Conference Hall on the Quai d'Orsay

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

PARIS, France (Sunday).—The Peace Conference opened at 3 o'clock on Saturday afternoon. Fully an hour before, the crowd had assembled at the entrance of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to watch the arrival of the delegates.

The first to arrive was M. Jules Cambon, Ambassador in Berlin up to the outbreak of the war. The President of the United States made his appearance at 2:50, and received military honors. At the foot of the steps leading up to the entrance of the Foreign Ministry, the President stopped for a moment and smilingly gave an opportunity to the cinematographers and photographers. He was then received with great cordiality by M. Pichon, the Foreign Minister.

Through the Salon des Ambassadeurs, the delegates reached the Salle de l'Horloge, where the conference is being held. In the gallery belonging to the assembly-room were gathered the allied press representatives.

Five minutes past 3 o'clock President Poincaré entered, the whole assembly rising and remaining standing as he walked to the presidential chair. With President Wilson on his right and M. Clemenceau on his left, President Poincaré then delivered the opening address. The British Premier, owing to an error in the official program, which announced the opening of the conference at 3:30 o'clock, arrived late.

The President of the French Republic concluded his speech at 3:30 with the words: "You are assembled in order to repair the evil that the German Empire has done, and to prevent a recurrence of it. You hold in your hands the future of the world. I leave you, gentlemen, to your grave deliberations, and I declare the Conference of Paris open."

Before leaving the Salle de l'Horloge, President Poincaré shook hands with the delegates, with President Wilson first, and again, it was noticed, just as he was about to depart.

M. Clemenceau then stated the order of the day, called for the appointment of a permanent chairman of the conference, and President Wilson rose proposing "as permanent president, the French Premier, M. Clemenceau."



Raymond Poincaré

President of the French Republic, who delivered the inaugural address at the Peace Conference

which has resulted in so unprecedented a disaster.

"What gives you the authority to establish a peace of justice is the fact that none of the people of whom you are the delegates has had any part in the injustice. Humanity can place confidence in you, because you are not among those who have outraged the rights of humanity."

"There is no need of further information or for special inquiries into the origin of the drama which has just shaken the world. The truth, bathed in blood, has already escaped from the imperial archives. The premeditated character of the trap is today clearly proved."

"In the hope first of conquering the hegemony of Europe, and next the mastery of the world, the Central Empires, bound together by a secret plot, found the most abominable of pretexts for trying to crush Serbia and force their way to the East. At the same time they disowned the most solemn undertakings in order to crush Belgium and force their way into the heart of France."

"These are the two unforgettable

have stood of the hegemony of which the Germanic empires dreamed.

"Italy, who from the first had refused to lend a helping hand to German ambition, rose against an age-long foe only to answer the call of oppressed populations and to destroy at the cost of her blood the artificial political combination which took no account of human liberty."

"Rumania resolved to fight only to realize that national unity which was opposed by the same powers of arbitrary forces. Abandoned, betrayed, and strangled, she had to submit to an abominable treaty, the revision of which you will exact."

"Greece, whom the enemy for many months tried to turn from her traditions and destinies, raised an army only to escape attempts at domination of which she felt the growing threat."

"Portugal, China, and Siam abandoned neutrality only to escape the strangling pressure of the Central Powers."

"Thus it was the extent of German ambitions that brought so many peoples, great and small, to align themselves against the same adversary."

was beginning to abolish distances, to bring men closer together and make life sweeter) to leave the bright sky toward which it was soaring and to place itself submissively at the service of violence, debasing the religious idea to the extent of making God the complacent auxiliary of their passions and the accomplice of their crimes—in short, counting as naught the traditions and wills of peoples, the lives of citizens, the honor of women, and all those principles of public and private morality which we for our part have endeavored to keep unaltered throughout the war, and which neither nations nor individuals can repudiate or disregard with impunity."

"While the conflict was gradually extending over the entire surface of the earth, the clanking of chains was heard here and there, and captive nationalities from the depths of their age-long jails cried out to us for help. Yes, more, they escaped to come to our aid. Poland came to life again and sent us troops. The Tzcho-Slovaks won their right to independence, in Siberia, in France, and in Italy. The Jugo-Slavs, the Armenians, the Syrians and Levantines, the Arabs, all the victims, long helpless or resigned, of the historic deeds of injustice—all the martyrs of the past, all the outraged in conscience, all the strangled in liberty—viewed the clash of arms and turned to us as their natural defenders."

"The war gradually attained the fullness of its first significance and became in the full sense of the term a crusade of humanity for right, and if anything can console us, in part at least, for the losses we have suffered it is assuredly the thought that our victory is also the victory of right. This victory is complete, for the enemy only asked for the armistice to escape from an irretrievable military disaster."

"In the interest of justice and peace it now rests with you to reap from this victory its full fruits. In order to carry out this immense task you have decided to admit at first only the allied or associated powers, and in so far as their interests are involved in the debates, the nations which remained neutral. You have thought that the terms of peace ought to be settled among ourselves before they are communicated to those against whom we have fought the good fight."

"The solidarity which has united us during the war and has enabled us to win military success ought to remain unimpaired during the negotiations for and after the signing of the treaty. It is not only the governments, but the free peoples, who are represented here. To the test of danger they have learned to know and help one another. They want their intimacy of yesterday to assure the peace of tomorrow. Vainly would our enemies

who have been despoiled or maltreated. In formulating this lawful claim it obeys neither hatred nor an instinctive or thoughtless desire for reprisals. It pursues a twofold object—to render to each his due and not to encourage crime through leaving it unpunished."

"What justice also demands, inspired by the same feeling, is the punishment of the guilty, and effective guarantees against an active return of the spirit by which they were prompted, and it is logical to demand that these guarantees should be given, above all, to the nations that have been and might again be most exposed to aggression or threat, to those who have many times stood in danger of being submerged by the periodic tide of the same invasion."

"What justice banishes is the dream of conquest and imperialism, contempt for national will, the arbitrary exchange of provinces between states, as though peoples were but articles of furniture or pawns in a game. The time is no more when diplomats could meet to redraw with authority the map of the empires on the corner of a table. If you are to remake the map of the world it is in the name of the peoples, and one condition is that you shall faithfully interpret their thoughts and respect the right of nations, small and great, to dispose of themselves and to reconcile with this the equally sacred right of ethical and religious minorities—a formidable task which science and history, your two advisers, will contribute to assist and facilitate."

"You will naturally strive to secure the material and moral means of subsistence for all those people who are constituted or reconstituted into states, for those who wish to unite themselves to their neighbors, for those who divide themselves into separate units, for those who reorganize themselves, for those who divide themselves according to their regained traditions, and, lastly, for all those whose freedom you have already sanctioned or are about to sanction. You will not call them into existence only to sentence them to death immediately, because you would like your work in this, as in all other matters, to be fruitful and lasting."

"While introducing into the world as much harmony as possible, you will, in conformity with the fourteenth of the propositions unanimously adopted by the great allied powers, establish a general League of Nations which will be the supreme guarantee against any fresh assault upon the rights of peoples. You do not intend this international association to be directed against anybody in the future. It will not, of a set purpose, shut out anybody, but, having been organized by the nations that have sacrificed themselves in the defense of right, it will receive from them its statutes and fundamental rules."

"I will lay down conditions concerning present or future adherence, and, as it is to have for its essential aim the prevention as far as possible of the renewal of wars, it will, above all, seek to gain respect for the peace which you will have established and will find it the less difficult to maintain in proportion as this peace will in itself imply the greater realities of justice and safer guarantees of stability."

"By establishing this new order of things, you will meet the aspirations of humanity, which, after the frightful convulsions of the bloodstained years, ardently wishes to feel itself protected by a union of free people against every possible revival of primitive savagery. An immortal glory will attach to the names of the nations and the men who have desired to cooperate in this grand work in faith and brotherhood, and who have taken the pains to eliminate from the future peace causes of disturbance and instability."

"This very day 48 years ago—on the 18th of January, 1871—the German Empire was proclaimed by an army of invasion in the Chateau at Versailles. It was consecrated by the theft of two French provinces. It was thus a violation from its origin, and by the fault of its founders, it was born in injustice. It has ended in oblivion."

"You are assembled in order to repair the evil that has been done and

to prevent a recurrence of it. You hold in your hands the future of the world. I leave you, gentlemen, to your grave deliberations and declare the Conference of Paris open."

In his speech at the opening of the Peace Conference today, proposing M. Clemenceau for the permanent chairmanship, President Wilson said:

"Mr. Chairman—It gives me great pleasure to propose as permanent chairman of the conference M. Clemenceau, the president of the council, I would do this as a matter of custom. I would do this as a tribute to the French Republic. But I wish to do it as something more than that. I wish to do it as a tribute to the man."

"France deserves the precedence not only because we are meeting at her capital, and because she has undergone some of the most tragical suffering of the war, but also because her capital, her ancient and beautiful capital, has so often been the center of conferences of this sort, on which the fortunes of large parts of the world turned."

"It is a very delightful thought that the history of the world, which has so often centered here, will now be crowned by the achievements of this conference—because there is a sense in which this is the supreme conference of the history of mankind."

"More nations are represented here than were ever represented in such a conference before. The fortunes of all peoples are involved. A great war is ended, which seemed about to bring a universal cataclysm. The danger is passed. A victory has been won for mankind, and it is delightful that we should be able to record these great results in this place."

"But it is more delightful to honor France because we can honor her in the person of so distinguished a servant. We have all felt in our participation in the struggles of this war the fine steadfastness which characterized the leadership of the French in the hands of M. Clemenceau. We have learned to admire him, and those of us who have been associated with him have acquired a genuine affection for him."

"Moreover, those of us who have been in these recent days in constant consultation with him know how warmly his purpose is set toward the goal of achievement to which all our faces are turned. He feels as we feel, as I have no doubt everybody in this room feels, that we are trusted to do a great thing, to do it in the highest spirit of friendship and accommodation, and to do it as promptly as possible in order that the hearts of men may have fear lifted from them, and that they may return to those purposes of life which will bring them happiness and contentment and prosperity."

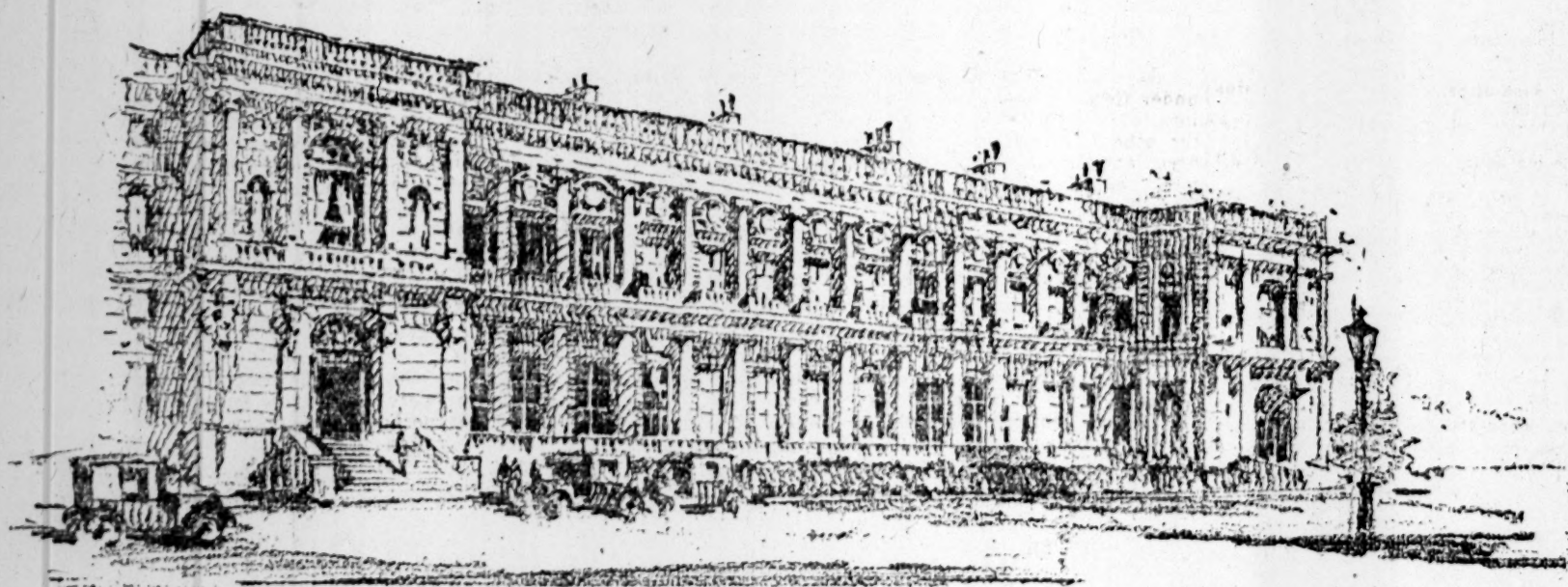
"Knowing his brotherhood of heart in these great matters, it affords me a personal pleasure to propose that M. Clemenceau shall be the permanent chairman of this conference."

Mr. Lloyd George seconded President Wilson's motion in these words: "I count it not merely a pleasure, but a great privilege, that I should be expected on behalf of the British Empire delegates to support the motion of President Wilson. I do so for the reason which he has so eloquently given expression to—as a tribute to the man. When I was a schoolboy M. Clemenceau was a compelling and a conspicuous figure in the politics of his native land, and his fame had extended far beyond the bounds of France."

"Were it not for that undoubted fact, Mr. President, I should have treated as a legend the common report of your years. I have attended many conferences with M. Clemenceau, and in them all the most vigorous, the most enduring, and the most youthful figure has been that of M. Clemenceau. He has had the youthfulness, he has had the hopefulness and the fearlessness of youth. He is, indeed, the grand young man of France, and I am proud to stand here to propose that he should take the chair in this great conference that is to settle the peace of the world."

"I know of none better qualified, or as well qualified, to occupy this chair than M. Clemenceau. And I speak

(Continued on page four, column one)



The Foreign Office, Quai d'Orsay, Paris

Building in which the sessions of the Peace Conference are taking place

as a tribute to the French Republic, and also to himself."

At the close of President Wilson's speech, Mr. Lloyd George seconded the proposal that, to quote the British Premier's own words, "the greatest young man in France" should assume the office of chairman."

Baron Sonnino in his turn supported the proposal, and the French Premier, putting the motion to the vote, was unanimously elected.

M. Clemenceau's speech was the final event of a memorable afternoon.

Text of Speeches

Addresses Delivered at Opening Session of Peace Conference

PARIS, France (Saturday).—President Poincaré, whose address at the opening of the Peace Conference was followed by those of President Wilson, Mr. Lloyd George, Baron Sonnino and M. Clemenceau, spoke as follows:

"Gentlemen: France greets and thanks you for having chosen as the seat of your labors the city which for more than four years the enemy has made his principal military objective, and which the valor of the allied army has victoriously defended against unceasingly renewed offensives."

"Permit me to see in your decision the homage of all the nations that you represent toward a country which, more than any other, has endured the sufferings of war, of which entire provinces have been transformed into a vast battlefield, and have been systematically laid waste by the invader, and which has paid the human tribute in death."

"France has borne these enormous sacrifices, although she had not the slightest responsibility for the frightful catastrophe which has overwhelmed the universe. And at the moment when the cycle of horror is ending, all the powers whose delegates are assembled here may acquit themselves of any share in the crime

outrages which open the way to aggression. The combined efforts of Great Britain, France, and Russia were exerted against that man-made arrogance."

"If, after long vicissitudes, those who wished to reign by the sword have perished by their own blindness. What could be more significant than the shameful bargains they attempted to offer to Great Britain and France at the end of July, 1914, when to Great Britain they suggested: 'Allow us to attack France on land and we will not enter the Channel,' and when they instructed their Ambassador to say to France: 'We will only accept a declaration of neutrality on your part if you surrender to us Bricey, Toul, and Verdun.' It is in the light of these things, gentlemen, that all the conclusions you will have to draw from the war will take shape."

"Your nations entered the war successively, but came one and all to the help of threatened right. Like Germany, Great Britain had guaranteed the independence of Belgium. Germany sought to crush Belgium. Great Britain and France both swore to save her. Thus from the very beginning of hostilities there came into conflict the two ideas which for 50 months were to struggle for the dominion of the world: the idea of sovereign force, which accepts neither control nor check, and the idea of justice, which depends on the sword only to prevent or repress the abuse of strength."

"Faithfully supported by her dominions and her colonies, Great Britain decided that she could not remain aloof from a struggle in which the fate of every country was involved. She has made, and her dominions and colonies have made with her, prodigious efforts to prevent the war from ending in the triumph of the spirit of conquest and the destruction of right."

"Japan, in her turn, only decided to take up arms out of loyalty to Great Britain, her great ally, and from the consciousness of the danger in which both Asia and Europe would

seek to divide us. If they have not yet renounced their customary maneuvers, they will soon find that they are meeting today, as during the hostilities, a homogeneous block which nothing will be able to disintegrate. Even before the armistice you reached that necessary unity under the aid of the lofty moral and political truths of which President Wilson has nobly made himself the interpreter, and in the light of these truths you intend to accomplish your mission."

"You will, therefore, seek nothing but justice—justice that has no favorites, justice in territorial problems, justice in financial problems, justice in economic problems. But justice is not inert, it does not submit to injustice."

"What it demands first, when it has been violated, is restitution and reparation for the peoples and individuals

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REORGANIZATION IN SPAIN DISCUSSED

Señor Alba States That Government Is Disposed to Reorganize and to Give Satisfaction to Regionalist Demands

By The Christian Science Monitor special Spanish correspondent.

MADRID, Spain.—Despite the fact that the budget question appears to have been disposed of for the time being, the present budget remains in operation until next April, though it was considered that the present cabinet was brought into existence mainly to deal with this question, there are again rumors of yet another ministerial crisis. With the Catalan and foreign policy problems in the present state and the serious character of the agitation on the extreme left, it could hardly be otherwise. And there is something substantial in these rumors. Señor Maura, Premier in the late National Ministry, who declared after his resignation that never again did he wish to be president of the Council while Spanish affairs remained in anything like their present state, was only the other day called for consultation with the King, and about the same time Señor Cambó, the Catalan leader, was also summoned to the Palace. Shortly after the latter incident, Señor Cambó was again received in audience by Don Alfonso, and by way of explanation it was said that it was connected with some congratulations to His Majesty; but this audience lasted two hours, and there are the best reasons for believing that Señor Cambó explained in very definite and candid terms to the King what he reckoned to be the exact internal situation of Spain at the present time, and that he had pointed out the absolute necessity for the most radical changes in the governmental system at the earliest possible moment.

In the meantime the Catalan Regionalist campaign is being continued with unabated vigor. Señor Alba, Minister of the Interior, stated that the government is disposed to undertake the work of reorganization seriously and is willing to give satisfaction to all the "legitimate demands" of the Regionalists. From this, however, it is hardly to be understood that the term employed embraces the granting of autonomy to the region. On the other hand, the entire Regionalist Council has just made an expedition from Barcelona to Madrid for the purpose of laying before the Cabinet a draft of the proposed constitution of a new and independent government for the region which has been prepared by a committee composed of members of the different sections of the movement.

According to this scheme Catalonia would enjoy all the powers of a sovereign state and the Catalan language would be exclusively employed for all official purposes and would be taught in the schools. As to the constitution of this new state of Catalonia with the central government established at Madrid, it is proposed that the system should resemble that of the federal states in America, and their relation to the government at Washington. If a Catalan Parliament and government were set up at Barcelona on these lines the powers and functions of the central government at Madrid would be restricted to matters of national duty, customs, diplomatic representation, and such general affairs as concerned all the regions. It is an essential feature of this scheme that the whole of Spain should thus be given over to a number of independent Regionalist governments.

The Catalonians declared that this proposal of theirs will inevitably be put through with a very brief delay, and when the members of the Regionalist Council left the railway station at Barcelona, en route for Madrid, declaring that they were going to bring back a new constitution with them, there were enthusiastic demonstrations, and it is evident that the entire region is now imbued with a spirit of great determination in this matter. Incidentally it may be stated that at a banquet recently given by the British Chamber of Commerce in Barcelona, Sir Arthur Harding, the British Ambassador, mentioned that no fewer than 12,000 Catalonians had voluntarily fought with the allied armies on the western front and that of these a large proportion had made the supreme sacrifice.

The debate in the Chamber, in which the government's foreign policy and the attacks upon it from the left constitute a recurrent feature, have again been pursuing a very stormy course, and Right and Left have been in violent collision. Another vigorous attack upon its reactionary policy has been made against the Right by Señor Indalecio Prieto, the Bilbao Socialist deputy, in which he reproached the Conservatives with having been opposed to all constitutional reform and to every kind of democratic and social progress. He declared that in present circumstances if any attempt were made to establish a new government composed of the parties of the Right, it would be such a defiance of public opinion as would inevitably lead to revolution forthwith.

Señor Barcia, an Independent deputy, invited the Prieto Government to make a definite statement on the clause in the armistice which referred to the handing over of the German ships anchored in Spanish ports. The Count de Romanones, however, as Minister of Foreign Affairs in the present government, said that negotiations on this matter were in progress at the time and for this reason he emphatically refused to answer the question, declaring that he would accept full responsibility for all that he might say, and that, even though he might be unwilling, it would be impossible for him to furnish any explanation upon this subject. Señor Barcia re-

torted that the attitude of silence which was adopted by the government on matters of such extreme importance was wholly unsatisfactory to Parliament and the people, and that the present situation appeared to be without object and interminable. Something of a scene followed this remark, the Count de Romanones declaring, amidst the applause of the Chamber, that he could not permit anyone to state in that place that they were confronted with an aimless and interminable situation.

Señor Besteiro, another Socialist deputy, has made a strong protest against the insinuations that the public manifestations of satisfaction which followed the announcement of the victory of the Allies had been organized by the advanced parties with a purely political object, and he declared that if the Socialists advised the people to come out into the street it would be for something of greater and more direct consequence to Spain than that.

MOVING PLEA FOR RUSSIAN CHILDREN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—"The sufferings of our women and children must be put an end to as soon as possible," says Ariadna Tyrkova. "This was a request made to the victors by the German delegates who signed the armistice. Of course they must, especially the sufferings of the children who are in no way to blame for the fact that their parents carry out an evil policy or even simply submit to it. Children are starving both in the countries defeated by force of arms, and in the countries defeated by force of anarchy. Children are hungry both in Germany and in Russia. And the Allies who have fought with such amazing energy and tenacity for human ideals could not but say, as they have done through Mr. Clemenceau and Mr. Wilson, that they will do all they can to lighten as soon as possible the severe privations of the German people. They will send ships with supplies to Germany and that will be the first noble gesture toward the reestablishment of human relations between the peoples who yesterday were enemies."

"But what of the Russian children? Must they, even now when the guns have ceased firing, continue to perish because of the sins of the Romanoffs, the weakness of Prince Lvoff, the frivolity of Kerensky, the treacherous adventures of Trotsky, and the criminal fanaticism of Lenin? All who come back from Russia now, all who have closely watched the life of my country under the oppression of the Bolsheviks, unanimously affirm that this regime has destroyed economic life, production, transport, and exchange."

"The big towns are being decimated. And so to where? To a land of potatoes, overshadows all other thoughts. Famine, that absolute famine, such as civilized people simply do not know, is crushing in its deadly coils the whole center and north of Russia. Only the governing class can get food, those who call themselves the people's government. They feed their soldiers, because they can only maintain their power by force of arms. They have given the workers food tickets of the first category for which a certain amount of bread is issued and that not every day. The rest of the population is divided into three food categories, of which the last two must frequently get nothing at all. They are given the right to pass from the group gradually."

"The torture to which the population of an immense country is thus being subjected can only be ended by reestablishing Russia, reestablishing order, authority, and law. When Petrograd and Moscow reestablish their connection with Siberia, with the Kuban and with the Ukraine, they will again have bread. The tragedy of Russia is that she has everything or can have everything, but only on condition that a free and strong government is established and that the hand of usurpers who, with German help, set up an armed dictatorship is at last overthrown."

"King Hunger, like a mocking specter, follows in the footsteps of Bolshevism. It is a specter that plainly declares to the world what shape the theories of Lenin and his friends assume in the real life of the people. And those are blind who see in these destroyers of life the creators of a new society. Those are deaf who can not hear the weeping of starving children in a ruined Russia."

"But I have faith, that soon the sufferings of the children will end, that the Allies will not only send corn ships to Germany, but will send to Russia through the Black Sea ships with guns and machine guns. Russia, with the great democracies fought the fight against Germany. But she did not count her strength, she could not maintain the struggle until the end, because she had to spend the remnant of her strength in overthrowing her own Tsarism."

"Must Russian children then fall from hunger now, because their fathers wished to give them freedom?"

BRITISH MEN FOR BRITISH SHIPS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LIVERPOOL, England.—As a result of the efforts of the Mercantile Marine Service Association, Mr. Gershom Stewart, M. P., recently put an inquiry to the president of the Board of Trade in the House of Commons, asking whether the board's decision that during the war no man may be examined for a certificate of competency as master, extra master, or master (home trader) unless he is a British subject and at the time of his birth each of his parents was a British subject by birth or by naturalization, was to be withdrawn and, if so, would he consult the representative bodies of seamen before taking any action? In reply, Sir Albert Stanley stated that the Board of Trade did not at present propose to withdraw or modify the regulation.

THE LADY ON THE LAND

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

I had my first view of the lady as I was driving up the hill toward home, the pony, a new acquisition, already recognizing the signs distinguishing his own meadow and quickening his pace accordingly. She was dressed in a white smock, brown breeches, leggings and boots, and I caught, as



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

"Peter Pan she has continued to be"

we passed, a peculiarly penetrating glance from gray eyes under a halo of the thickest short brown hair I ever saw.

My former gardener's wife, who sat beside me in the pony cart, and who for some months had been gardener, stable boy, occasional cook, hen woman, and who cherished a secret desire to keep a pig as well, volunteered the information that that was Mr. W.—his new farm hand, that she was lodging with her, Mrs. Ex-Gardener, and that "she really is a lady."

I expressed my interest in these facts and sent a message to say that if the Lady on the Land would step across and pay me a visit, I should be very happy to see her.

Unexpected happenings of a delightful nature like this are not uncommon in that delectable bit of green England where I look from my window, 500 feet above the sea, across the valley made exquisite by groups of "immemorial elms" and meadows watered by the swirl and flow of a famous trout stream to the sweeping line of the downs which in one spot attains a height of some 800 feet. On that proud eminence stands the last gibbet ever erected in England for the hanging of a sheep stealer, an awful example to the five different counties from which it could be seen. Its hills and valleys may even have known the fairy presence of Thrysis and the Scholar-Gypsy.

Well, wind-dispersed and vain the words will be. Yet Thrysis, let me give my grief its hour. In the old haunt, and find our tree-top'd hill? Who, if not I, for questing here hath power? I know the wood which hides the daffodil, I know the byelane tree, I know what white, what purple fruit-larvies. The grassy harvest of the river-floods, Above by Emsham, down by Sandford, And what sedged brooks are Thames's tributaries.

Earlier in the summer, when the leaves were still in their fresh green, we had met, the pony and I, a solid phalanx of sheep, filling the entire road, their fleeces dappled with the sunshine and shade cast by the elm trees, the hundreds of little feet making that indescribable "padding" which must have made the same music to patriarchal ears or to Illyrian shepherds. In the center of the first line which stretched as evenly across the road as a regiment of soldiers, walked a girl, just a little country girl from the neighboring shepherd's cottage, dressed in a shabby blue frock, but whose gestures as she guided her flock with the long hazel stick in her hand, were purely classic. We might have been descending some Sicilian valley in any year B. C.

The following evening the Lady on the Land stepped across and was ushered on to the lawn tennis ground where a game was going on, one of the players being Mr. W., her employer. Her mouse-colored corduroy smock, thick boy's stockings and black sandals made me wonder for a moment whether Hamlet or Peter Pan were her prototype, but finally I decided that the latter, and Peter Pan she has continued to be ever since. The game being ended, the players came across the lawn to where we were sitting and we all tried to behave as though there was nothing extraordinary in a farmer and his "hand" being guests at the same tennis party.

The players having departed, we sat, Peter Pan and I, enjoying the cool of the evening under the yew trees, when it suddenly occurred to me that probably a hot bath would be the greatest blessing I could offer her at the moment. The gray eyes positively lit up at the prospect and she explained that no one who had not experienced it could know the discomfort of having chaff blow down the back of one's neck all day.

We had many long talks subsequently on every subject under the sun, here and there along the lanes, or in the cow barn while she milked the cows. I found she had gone on to the land to find out what the laborer's conditions were, how he lives and thinks, and from what I learned then, I formed some very definite conclusions.

In the new world no "hand" must be allowed to work from 5.30 a. m. to 7.30 p. m. seven days in the week, as Peter Pan had to. There must be on every farm a bath with hot and cold water for the men, and a similar one for the women. The farm "hands" must have leisure and facilities for decent social intercourse, instruction and entertainment. There must be

provision for teaching the lads and the girls how to play games in their leisure hours, instead of leaving them to loaf about the lanes. Above all, no "hand" must have to walk three and a half miles to and from work as Peter Pan did before she came to lodge in my cottage, while six German prisoners were driven to and fro, a lesser distance, in a motor car, every day during harvest.

LETTERS

Communications under the above heading are welcomed but the editor must remain sole judge of their suitability and he does not undertake to hold himself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions so presented.

(No. 547)

Greek Army as a Factor
To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:

Although the Greek Army has been as important a factor as any of the allied armies in the closing up of the Macedonian campaign, very little has been said so far in the American press about the work done by the Greek Army there. The Christian Science Monitor will do justice to the Greek cause should it be gracious enough to give publicity to the attached brief study of the achievements of the Greek soldiers.

The short period of time which intervened between the complete reorganization of the Greek Army and the last Balkan drive was not sufficient to give Greece a full opportunity to use all her forces effectively. It is, however, indisputable that without the Greek Army the Allies could not have undertaken any extensive military operations on the Macedonian front. From 1916, when the Bulgars were pushed out of Monastir, to September, 1918—that is, during two whole years—there was quiet on that front. A condition of balance of strength existed, which would have continued had not the Greek Army disturbed this balance in favor of the Allies. The overwhelming defeat of Bulgaria, the rehabilitation of Serbia, the liberation of Rumania, the surrender of Turkey, and, indirectly, the fall of Austria and of Germany, could not have been attained as early as they have been without the intervention of nearly twenty divisions of the Greek Army of Mr. Venizelos.

But let us see more in detail the contribution of the Greek Army in the great war for world liberty. The Bulgarian Army in Macedonia consisted of four army corps, posted as follows:

(a) The Eleventh German Army under General von Steuben (with 121 battalions, of which one was German, and with 549 guns) was stationed between Lake Ochrida and Mala-Roupa.

(b) The First Bulgarian Army under General Gheorghiev (with 64 battalions, of which one was German, and with 385 guns) extended from Mala-Roupa to Deva-Tepel.

(c) The Second Bulgarian Army, under General Lucoff (with 33 battalions, of which 30 were Bulgarian and the others German of the Two Hundred and Fifty-Sixth German Regiment of Reserves) extended from Deva-Tepel to the west of Serres.

(d) The Fourth Bulgarian Army, under General Petroff (45 battalions) extended from west of Serres to the Aegean Sea.

The total strength in guns of the Second and Fourth Bulgarian armies was 326 guns.

The allied forces which faced the Bulgars were, according to the order of their numerical strength, as follows:

(1) The Greek, (2) the French, (3) the Serbian, (4) the British, (5) the Italian.

The Second and Fourth Bulgarian Army corps were met and neutralized by Greek troops only. The First Bulgarian Army was met by Greco-British forces, which were so impetuous in their attack that the Bulgars were forced to draw upon their reserve forces. This relieved the pressure from the Serbian front. The Greeks and British here fought with desperation and with enormous losses. It was imperative to hold here the bulk of the Bulgarian forces, in order to give time to the Serbians to advance between Ochrida and Mala-Roupa. The Greek forces here suffered appalling losses. General Miln said: "Without the Greek Army victory could not have been achieved."

On the Ochrida-Mala-Roupa front the Serbians made the main attacks in the center. But their attacks were sustained by Greek and French forces. On the right flank of the Serbs the Greek General M. Tzierna (2002 meters high) drove the Bulgars eastward and surrounded the hill Chouma and the German observation station.

On the left Serbian flank the Greek forces stormed the heights of Gradeshnitsa, and crossed the west bank of the River Cherna with the French and the Serbs, where they threatened the flanks of the Bulgars facing the main Serbian front, and forced the Bulgars to retreat hastily.

In conclusion, the Greek Army met, single handed, the Second and Fourth Bulgarian armies; with the British, met the First Bulgarian Army; and played a very important rôle in turning the flanks of the Eleventh German Army, making it possible for the small Serbian Army to plod its way heroically through the dense ranks of the Austro-Bulgarian-Germans.

After the surrender of Bulgaria, nearly 10 divisions of the Greek Army marched north and, together with the Serbs, drove the Austrians from Serbia. At the end of that campaign the entire strength of the Greek Army was ready for an attack on Constantinople.

With the Greeks landing at Dedeaquist and at Enos, marching on Adrianople and ready to land at Smyrna, the Turks had but one choice, namely, to surrender unconditionally. This is what Greece has contributed to our world war.

(Signed) N. J. CASSAVETES,
Secretary Pan-Epiretic Union in America.
Boston, Massachusetts, Jan. 10, 1919.

HOW UNITED STATES ARMY IS PAID OFF

The following statement was made by Brig.-Gen. H. M. Lord, Director of Finance of the United States War Department, relative to some of the revolutionary procedures which have been instituted in connection with the payment of United States troops. Brigadier-General Lord was a paymaster during the Spanish-American War and was on duty in the Philippines. He afterward served as chief paymaster, Division of Cuba, and while on duty in Cuba paid the Cuban Army from the \$2,000,000 set apart by the President for that purpose. The particular feature of the present payment of troops to which a representative of The Christian Science Monitor called attention was the settlement of accounts of enlisted men who have no records, such payment being made on the affidavit of the soldier.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

The war with the Central Powers, the active hostilities of which were terminated by the signing of the armistice on Nov. 11, has resulted in the cutting away of much so-called "red tape" and the institution of many new and novel procedures in connection with the care and maintenance of the army, and in no particular branch of activity have there been more revolutionary changes than in the payment of troops. In the Spanish-American War payments were made every two months and payrolls at that time were not complicated by allotments for government insurance, government allowances to the families of enlisted men and subscriptions for Liberty bonds, while there were with the colors in the Spanish-American War not exceeding 250,000 men, the United States Army at the signing of the armistice on Nov. 11, 1918, numbered 3,510,956, of whom only 1,545,173 were in this country.

United States troops at the present time are being paid in the United States, France, England, Italy, Germany, the Archangel region of Russia, Eastern Siberia, Hawaii, the Philippines, China, Alaska, Porto Rico, the Canal Zone and possibly in other places. The conditions at the beginning of the war were such that it was very evident that the old established procedures would not meet the new problems. Under regulations which prevailed for years the soldier's service record, which contained his entire military history and the data that was necessary for the preparation of his payroll, was kept under the control of his organization commander until the enlisted man was separated from his command, when the service record was forwarded by mail to his next station. When, because of imperfect mail conditions, or perhaps carelessness on the part of the person charged with the mailing of the record, this very necessary paper did not arrive at the soldier's station, he was up against it in the matter of pay and went without funds until the service record arrived, or if it was lost, until a new service record was executed, which required a very long and tedious process of correspondence.

On the outbreak of hostilities with the Central Powers and the calling of men under the draft into the cantonments, there necessarily followed great changes as between stations, men in detached units and individually being sent hither and yon over the country from one station to another. The new organization commanders were inexperienced in army routine and the company clerks upon whom they were obliged to depend equally inexperienced, and as a result there was a great deal of complaint because of loss of service records. This condition was met by the issuance of instructions providing for the execution of new service records by the local army authorities in the case of lost pay records, these new service records to be based on such information as could be obtained from the soldier and other available sources. This was followed later by the issuance of a pay card which the soldier carried in his own possession when separated from his command, this pay card containing sufficient of his military and financial history to provide for his payment. These instructions were issued to the entire army, both the troops stationed in this country and troops abroad. This procedure absolutely eliminated in this country all complaints of failures to pay because of lost service records.

Whatever the reason, and without doubt there was good and sufficient reason therefor, this system was not given full application in France, and as a result many hundreds of casualties, those who were disabled, arrived in this country without service records or other papers that would furnish the data required under ordinary conditions for a payroll. In many cases also these men had pay due them for previous months, the exigencies of war conditions making it impossible

for them to receive their pay regularly and promptly. This condition required revolutionary treatment, and instructions were immediately issued to the commanding officers of all hospitals and all posts and cantonments that where soldiers were without service records, pay cards or pay books they should be paid in full for the entire amount due them on their own unsupported affidavit, i. e., that the man should receive what he claimed was due him, taking his own statement as to the amounts that should be deducted for allotments for Liberty bonds, for insurance and other war risk allotments. This procedure is in full swing at all ports of debarkation and at all hospitals, cantonments and posts in this country. There is no sanction of law for this procedure. The matter has been presented to Congress, however, with request that the officers who certify to payrolls under these conditions and the finance officers who make payment thereon should be protected by law for action thus taken.

At the present time the casualties arriving at ports of debarkation are immediately sent to debarkation hospitals, where they make a very brief stay, generally not more than a couple of days, when they are transferred to some other hospital where their stay is of a more permanent character. If the time permits they are paid in full on their affidavit at these debarkation hospitals for all amounts of money they believe are due them. If the time does not permit, they are in all cases given a liberal advance payment on account so that they may not be without funds. After their arrival at their destination they are then paid in full on their affidavits, provided there are no supporting papers, and if they are discharged they are given their final payment, including all allowances with their travel allowances to their homes.

All soldiers discharged are entitled to three and one-half cents per mile from the place of discharge to place where they were inducted into the service. Through the efforts of the War Department, the Railroad Administration has given to soldiers thus discharged a preferential rate of two cents per mile, which leaves them one and one-half cents per mile for their traveling expenses. This procedure, that is, the payment of troops at debarkation hospitals in the limited time allowed, makes extremely serious work for the pay force at port of debarkation. At Newport News, a force of nearly 3000 casualties arrived on Dec. 30, Jan. 2, they had all been paid either in full, or where the time did not permit, paid in part, and this kind of work is being done in New York, Boston, and other points where casualties are arriving. There have been cases at all ports of debarkation where soldiers with back pay due them have refused to accept a partial payment, but it must be understood that no partial payment is made if the person has the execution of an affidavit, so that payment may be made of all arrears.

There have been stories published in the papers of disabled soldiers from overseas wandering in a penniless condition through the streets of our cities. Notwithstanding all the care and effort that has been exercised and is being exercised to provide for the immediate settlement of the accounts of these men from overseas it is possible that some few may get through the line of paymasters without receiving attention, but except in the case of patients in such condition that the surgeons refuse to have them paid, it is not understood how there can be many of these. Where such cases occur it is desired that the office of the Director of Finance be informed so that the matter can be investigated and the proper remedy applied.

TEMPERANCE ACT ENFORCEMENT
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

TORONTO, Ontario.—Large fines for violation of the Ontario Temperance Act are being imposed in the police court here at almost every session. An alien selling alcohol and water in pop bottles was recently fined \$500 and costs, and another trafficker who was said to be making a profit of \$6 per bottle was fined \$300 and costs.

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RICH FARMS MADE IN DESERT AREAS

Waters of Colorado River in Arizona Virtually All Are Now Used for Purpose of Irrigation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

PHOENIX, Arizona.—The Colorado, one of the five rivers classed as the most important within the United States, has been almost wholly appropriated for agricultural uses. There are weeks in the early summer when a flood of water, 30 feet deep, rushes past Yuma on its way to the Gulf of California; but there are other times, in the early spring, when the river bed is dry where the river steamers once plied. This condition is below the intake of the great Imperial irrigation system, which now demands more irrigation water than the stream can supply at times. But there is danger in the flood season that needs the upbuilding of levees that water does not tear away to the westward and again fill up the basin of the Salton Sea, incidentally virtually ruining 400,000 intensively cultivated acres.

Fortunately, an alternative is available in the form of the connection of the Imperial system with that of the Yuma irrigation project, which now supplies water for only 100,000 acres, south of Yuma and across the river. The heart of the system is the barrame dam at Laguna, 14 miles north of Yuma, a mass of concrete that rests upon the river bed in most substantial fashion. The present supply canal parallels the river, on the California side, passing to Arizona by a great siphon under the stream at Yuma. Now it is planned to enlarge this waterway to a width of 175 feet and a depth of 16 feet, giving capacity for the flow of 10,000 second feet or water, or about 400,000 miners' inches, creating what is believed would be the largest irrigation canal on earth.

CANADIAN JEWISH CONGRESS
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

TORONTO, Ontario.—Among the important resolutions passed at the Zionist Convention, held in this city, was one favoring the calling of a Canadian Jewish congress, composed of democratically elected representatives of Canadian Jewry, to become associated, when organized, with the proposed international congress, according to the standing invitation of the American Jewish congress. The incoming administration was instructed to cooperate with the congress committee of Canada with a view to the early realization of the congress project.

REINFORCED CONCRETE VESSELS
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

LONDON, England.—The first of the one thousand ton reinforced concrete vessels being built by the Gloucester Ferro Concrete Shipbuilding Company, Ltd., for the Admiralty, was launched at Hamstead shipyard, on the Gloucester and Berkeley Canal, recently. It was stated that this was believed to be the first vessel of this size and construction successfully launched broadside-on instead of stern first. Colonel Ferret and Commander Gull were present, representing the Italian Navy. The Mayor of Gloucester presided at the subsequent luncheon.

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NOTABLE EVENTS AT
OPENING CEREMONY

(Continued from page two)

from my experience in its claim. He and I have not always agreed. We have very often agreed. In the signing of peace, due to the inherent difficulties of what we have to settle, I will guarantee from my knowledge of M. Clemenceau that there will be no waste of time, and that is important.

"The world is thirsting and hungering for peace. There are millions of people who want to get back to the world work of peace. And the fact that M. Clemenceau is in the chair will be proof that they will get there without any delays which are due to anything except the difficulties which are essential in what we have to perform. He is one of the greatest speakers of the world, but no one knows better than he that the best speaking is that which impels beneficent actions.

"I have another reason. During the dark days we have passed through his courage, his unflinching courage, his untiring energy, his inspiration have helped the Allies through to triumph, and I know of no one to whom that victory is more attributable than the man who sits in this chair. In his own person, more than any living man, he represents the heroism, he represents the genius, of the indomitable people of his land.

"And for these reasons I count it a privilege that I should be expected to second this motion."

M. Clemenceau responded as follows: "You would not expect me to keep silence after what the two eminent statesmen, who have just spoken, have said. I cannot help expressing my gratitude, my profound gratitude to the illustrious President of the United States, to the Prime Minister of Great Britain, and to Baron Sonnino for the words I have just heard from their lips.

"Long ago, when I was young, as Mr. Lloyd George has recalled to you, when I was traveling in America and in England, I always heard the French reproached for an excess of courtesy, which sometimes went beyond the truth. As I listened to the American statesman and to the English statesman I wonder whether they had not caught in Paris our national disease of courtesy. Nevertheless, gentlemen, I must say that my election is necessarily due to the old international tradition of courtesy to the country which has the honor to receive the Peace Conference in its capital.

"I wish also to say that this testimony of friendship, if they will allow me to say so, on the part of President Wilson, and Mr. Lloyd George in particular, has touched me deeply, because I see in it a new strength for all three of us to accomplish, with the cooperation of the entire conference, the arduous work which is entrusted to us. I rather than it, new confidence in the success of our efforts.

"President Wilson has special authority to say that this is the first time in fact that the world has ever seen assembled together a delegation of all the civilized nations of the earth.

"The greater the bloody catastrophe which has devastated and ruined one of the richest parts of France, the greater and more splendid must be the reparation—not only the material reparation, the vulgar reparation, if I dare speak so, which is due all of us, but the higher and nobler reparation of the new institution which we will try to establish, in order that nations may at length escape from the fatal embrace of ruinous wars, which destroy everything, heap up ruins, terrorize the populace and prevent them from going freely about their work for fear of enemies which may rise up from one day to the next.

"It is a great, splendid, and noble ambition which has come to all of us. It is desirable that success should crown our efforts. This cannot take place unless we have all firmly united and clearly determined ideas on what we wish to do.

"I said in the Chamber a few days ago, and I wish to repeat here, that success is not possible unless we remain firmly united. We have come together as friends, we must leave this hall as friends.

"That, gentlemen, is the first thought that comes to me. All else must be subordinated to the necessity of a closer and closer union among the nations who have taken part in this great war and to the necessity of remaining friends. For the League of Nations is here. It is yourself. It is for you to make it live, and to make it live we must have it really in our hearts.

"As I told President Wilson a few days ago, there is no sacrifice that I am not willing to make in order to accomplish this, and I do not doubt that you all have the same sentiment. We will make these sacrifices, but on the condition that we endeavor impartially to conciliate interests, apparently contradictory, on the higher plane of a greater, happier, and better humanity.

"That, gentlemen, is what I had to say to you. I am touched, beyond words, at the evidence of good will and friendship which you show me.

"The program of this conference has been laid down by President Wilson. It is no longer the peace of a more or less vast territory, no longer the peace of continents; it is the peace of nations that is to be made. This program is sufficient in itself. There is no superfluous word. Let us try to set swiftly and well."



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor from photograph by Underwood & Underwood

Georges Clemenceau

French Premier, who has been elected permanent chairman of the Peace Conference

CLEMENCEAU, THE
UNCHANGING

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

The son of a staunch Republican who was imprisoned by Napoleon III, when that high adventurer carried out his famous coup d'état in 1851, and who was himself imprisoned when he was 20, for crying out "Vive la République" in the streets of Paris, Georges Clemenceau was, from the first, a true son of the Revolution. All the way through his long career, his every action has been actuated by that same fearless energy which brought about those months of imprisonment in the early sixties. After serving his term in prison, he left France practically as an exile, came to America, and settled down in New York. Trained in medicine, it was as a physician that he tried for some time to support himself in New York, but doctoring had really no interest for him. He was full of ideas and full of a great desire to secure more ideas. Public affairs and great affairs of all kinds had an inevitable attraction for him, and journalism early claimed him for its own. Indeed, it was not at all as a doctor but almost entirely as a journalist that young Clemenceau earned his living in New York. He wrote articles for several French papers, and when this source of income proved insufficient, he added to his resources by teaching French in a young ladies' seminary.

Like all really great men, Clemenceau, from the first, was an indefatigable worker. His restless energy demanded opportunities for exploiting itself and readily found them. He was an habitué of the Astor Library in New York, a voracious reader, and a great admirer of John Stuart Mill, all of whose works he about this time translated into French. Then, in 1870, the terrible war returned to France, and at once plunged into the tremendous happenings of the times. During the Franco-Prussian War, he was Mayor of Montmartre; in 1871 he was elected to the General Assembly, and in 1875 he made his definite entry into politics as member of the Chamber of Deputies for the district of Montmartre.

It was not long before the political world of France realized that a new force had entered its borders. Clemenceau at that time was a Radical of radicals; bitterly opposed to all Royalist pretensions, and an advocate, in season and out of season, of the separation of church and state. With all his radicalism, however, he was intolerant of party lines, and he would not at once disagree with a Radical opponent as with a Royalist opponent, if he thought he was not in the right. So impartial indeed were his blows, and so impossible was it to foresee where he would strike next, that he quickly earned for himself a reputation all his own. Four years after entering the Chamber of Deputies, he greatly strengthened his political position by founding a newspaper. In 1880 La Justice made its appearance, and the period immediately following was remarkable as the first great minister-wrecking period of Clemenceau's career. One ministry after another went down before the hammer blows of the editor of La Justice. He destroyed the Fourton-Brogie administration; he threw Boulanger out of the saddle, brought about the downfall of Jules Grévy and Jules Ferry, and again and again he overthrew that man of strange resilience, M. Freycinet. So matters went on until 1893, and then in 1893, M. Clemenceau suffered an eclipse such as few men have experienced and lived down.

In that year he was involved in the great scandals attending the failure of the Panama Canal enterprise. With all his extraordinary vigor he met every charge that was brought against him, claimed his total innocence, and repudiated all aspersions on his honor. The attack on him in the Chamber utterly broke down; but, with a peculiar perverseness, his own constituents turned against him, and he failed to secure reelection for Montmartre. What decided M. Clemenceau to accept this decision as final, at any rate for the time being, it is hard to say. He, however, did take this course, and for

nine years the great world of French politics knew him no more.

The larger world in France and outside of it, however, soon began to hear of another Clemenceau. Clemenceau the philosopher, the litterateur, the lover of nature, the kindly friend of mankind in general. Then, in 1899, came the Dreyfus case. To Clemenceau it was like a bugle call to battle. Immediately he plunged into the struggle in his determination to lay bare the intrigues and counter-intrigues which surrounded the issue. A new paper, L'Aurore, edited by M. Clemenceau, made its appearance, and it was in this paper that M. Zola published his famous "J'accuse." M. Clemenceau definitely reentered the political arena and has never left it. In 1902 the same constituency which rejected him at the time of the Panama scandals returned him to the Senate, and in 1906 he was appointed to his first public office as Minister of the Interior. The November of the same year found him Premier for the first time.

At almost every stage in his career he had been subjecting his friends and his opponents to the most unmerciful surprises, and his premiership was no exception. Georges Clemenceau had not changed. He was the same Clemenceau who, in the early days of his political career, quarreled inconspicuously with Radical or Royalist, if he did not approve their methods, and so, when as Premier in 1906 he was confronted with the great miners' strike of that year, he left the French workmen gasping, and the rest of the world rubbing its eyes at the way he dealt with the situation. Here, the army of strikers had reckoned, is a radical as Premier, a friend of the workingman, and from him at last we shall obtain unlimited support. M. Clemenceau, however, soon showed that his views were different, and the moment the strikers commenced to resort to violence he called out the soldiery in overwhelming numbers, and put the whole thing down with a rod of iron. It was in vain that he was attacked by the Socialists in the Chamber and outside of it. When M. Jaures rose from his place in the Chamber to denounce the Premier, M. Clemenceau silenced him with the question, "If you had been in my place could you have acted differently?"

Then in the years that immediately followed he was always the center of some storm or another. In 1912 he overthrew the Caillaux ministry, next year he brought about the fall of the Briand Cabinet, and when the war broke out he entered the Viviani ministry. No one could ever doubt his patriotism, but M. Clemenceau was, during the early days of the war, an absolutely remorseless critic of inefficiency, and his famous cry, "But the Germans are still at Novon," has already become historic. In November of 1917, he once more took over the reins of government as Premier, and the story of his mighty energy, of his extraordinary patience and restraint, coupled with an immense faith in the ultimate victory of the Allies, will long be remembered as one of the great inspirations of the latter days of the struggle just ended.

PUBLIC OWNERSHIP
OF MINES IS URGED

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

SOUTHPORT, England (Friday)—

At the resumed conference of the Miners Federation of Great Britain, the executive's recommendation demanding 20 per cent advance on the present earnings was adopted by a large majority. Dissenters were three districts who considered the demand too moderate, and who favored an advance of at least 50 per cent. On the motion of James Winston of South Wales, a resolution was unanimously adopted to the effect that the executive be asked to take the necessary steps to call the "triple alliance" the miners, transport workers, and railway men together to formulate immediately a policy to frustrate the efforts now being made to hand back to private ownership the control of the mines, railways, and shipping, believing that further private ownership in these key industries

would be reactionary and against the workers' best interests.

Robert Smillie, president, promised that the executive would make an application for a wages advance as soon as possible, and in the event of delay, steps would be taken to bring pressure to bear on the government in the matter.

MARSHAL FOCH ON
FUTURE OF RHINE

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

PARIS, France (Sunday)—A correspondent of Le Matin was received by Marshal Foch in his salon at Trèves Station on Jan. 17. The morning had been spent with the German plenipotentiaries. The correspondent asked the marshal what he thought of the armistice negotiations and the German claims. Marshal Foch, fingering the typewritten German documents, said: "They left this with me this morning, paper, always paper, they inundate me with paper. It looks as if paper shortage does not affect them."

"But when they beg us to provision them because they have not enough to eat, I do not think they exaggerate. In Prussia, and specially in Austria, the population is certainly in a state bordering on famine."

Marshal Foch, however, is of the opinion that Germany has still an army, disorganized, but all the same, an army. "Germany might still give trouble," he said, "but now we hold the mastery. The Rhine from Arnheim to Basel entirely occupied, constitutes the strongest strategic barrier imaginable. It cannot be turned nor can it be crossed against our will. We, on the other hand, can enter Germany wherever we like."

As for Bolshevism in Germany, Marshal Foch said that though he had no special information, he thought that a country of industrial and commercial interests, such as Germany, would succeed, in its will to live, in brushing aside the Bolshevik poison gas wave. "If the Boches do not fulfill the armistice conditions, I should break them as best they can. They are late in the matter of engines and wagons. I shall tighten the screw a bit more. The armistice will last," added Marshal Foch, "until after the peace preliminaries, that is, long before the final signature. Up to that time, we remain in a state of war."

REGULATIONS FOR
PEACE CONFERENCE

(Continued from page one)

to speak for the purpose of giving any desired explanations.

Sec. 4. The delegates take precedence according to the alphabetical order, in French, of the powers.

Sec. 5. The conference will be declared open by the President of the French Republic, the president of the council of French ministers will be vested temporarily with the chairmanship immediately after this, and a committee composed of one plenipotentiary of each of the great allied or associated powers shall proceed at once to the authentication of the credentials of all members present.

Sec. 6. In the course of the first meeting the conference will proceed to appoint a permanent president and four vice-presidents, chosen from the plenipotentiaries of the great powers in alphabetical order.

Sec. 7. A secretariat, appointed from outside the plenipotentiaries, composed of one representative of the United States of America, one of Italy and one of Japan, will be submitted to the approval of the conference by the president, who will be the controlling authority responsible for its operations.

This secretariat will be entrusted with the care of drafting the protocols of the meeting, of classifying of archives, of providing for the administration organization of the conference and generally of insuring the regular and punctual working of the service entrusted to it. The head of the secretariat shall have charge of and be responsible for the protocol and archives.

The archives will always be open to the members of the conference.

Sec. 8. The publicity of the proceedings shall be insured by official communiqués prepared by the secretariat and made public. In case of disagreement as to the drafting of these communiqués, the matter shall be referred to the principal plenipotentiaries or their representatives.

Sec. 9. Reserved.

Sec. 10. All documents intended for inclusion in the protocol must be handed in writing by the plenipotentiaries presenting them.

No document or proposition may be submitted save by one of the plenipotentiaries or in his name.

Sec. 11. Plenipotentiaries wishing to make a proposal unconnected with the question on the agenda, or not arising from the discussion, shall give notice of the same 24 hours in advance in order to facilitate discussions.

However, exceptions can be made to this rule in the case of amendments or secondary questions not in the case of substantive proposals.

Sec. 12. Petitions, memoranda, documents forwarded to the conference by any persons other than plenipotentiaries must be received and classified by the secretariat.

Such of these communications as are only political will be briefly summarized in a line to be distributed to all the plenipotentiaries. This list will be kept up-to-date as analogous communications are received. All such documents will be deposited in the archives.

Sec. 13. The discussion of the question to be decided will comprise a first and second reading. The first will consist of general subjects with

the objects of obtaining agreement on matters of importance. Subsequently there will be a second reading for more detailed examinations.

Sec. 14. The plenipotentiaries shall have the right, subject to the agreement of the conference, to authorize their technical delegates to submit technical explanations on such points as may be deemed lawful.

If the conference thinks advisable, the technical examinations of any particular question may be entrusted to a committee of technical delegates, whose duty will be to report and suggest solutions.

Sec. 15. The protocols drawn up by the secretariat shall be printed and distributed in proof to the delegates in the shortest possible time.

To expedite the work by the conference, the communication thus made in advance shall take the place of the reading of the protocols at the beginning of each meeting. If no alteration is proposed by the plenipotentiaries, the text shall be deemed approved and be entered in the archives. If any alteration is proposed, its text shall be read by the president at the beginning of the following meeting.

In any case the protocol must be read out in full at the request of any plenipotentiary.

Sec. 16. A committee shall be formed for drafting the resolutions adopted. This committee shall concern itself only with questions which have been decided; its sole duty shall be to draw up the text of the decisions adopted and to present it for the approval of the conference.

It shall be composed of five members not forming part of the plenipotentiary delegates and composed of one representative of the United States of America, one of the British Empire, one of France, one of Italy and one of Japan.

SYRIAN CLAIMS TO
BRITISH PROTECTION

Armenians and Syrians Who
Have Taken Refuge With
British Mesopotamian Army
Unwilling to Return to Turks

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Sunday)—The

press bureau issued a report from Mesopotamia regarding the future destiny of the Armenian and East Syrian peoples, which constitutes one of the problems which the Peace Conference must consider. "In our refuge camps at Bakuba, 33 miles northeast of Baghdad," says the report, "we are entirely providing for over 45,000 refugees, from both races. The arrangement for their feeding, clothing, and housing, at the time when the British

troops were still at grips with the Turk not so many miles away, has been a triumph of organization.

"It was at the end of July, 1918, that these peoples, after heroic resistance to overwhelming Turkish forces, when their ammunition had been exhausted, poured down, a panic-stricken horde, upon our lines of communication in Persia. Early in the war, at the invitation of the Russians, the East Syrians, who inhabit the mountains and hills of Kurdistan north of Mosul, had taken up arms against the Turkish advance, and had definitely thrown in their lot with the Allies.

"Both the East Syrians and the Armenians of Lake Van had suffered terribly through the retreat of the Russian armies, but, in spite of this, when the final collapse of Russia occurred, they gallantly held on to the regions west of Lake Urmil, and, throughout the early summer of 1918, effectually stopped the Turkish advance on Persia.

"It was not till their resources were at an end that they gave up the unequal contest and fled for protection to the British lines. A small force was sent up to meet them and defended their rear against great odds, until they reached Hamadan on the Persian road. Even so, thousands had been cut off and massacred, while the remainder were in a deplorable condition of exhaustion and destitution.

"The sudden influx of some 50,000 people in these regions, already devastated by the ravages of war, created a situation of utmost difficulty. The camp at Bakuba was hastily laid out, and in three weeks refugees were being drafted in at the rate of 1000 a day. The provision of food and clothing for these additional numbers, when so much transport was needed for our operations on the Tigris, was an achievement, and today the camp is organized as efficiently as many western towns. The whole population is beginning to recover from the horrors of its exodus."

"For the future, they look to us. To return them to the same state of insecurity in which they have lived for so long, would be an international crime. The case of the Armenians has been for many years under discussion, but two-thirds of these people in these camps belong to East Syria, a community which, though little known to the British public, has even greater claim upon us; for since the massacres of 1840 when Sir Stratford Canning, British Ambassador at Constantinople, intervened on their behalf and procured the exile of their chief oppressors, they have regarded the British consuls at Van and Mosul as their advisers and protectors.

Their hereditary ruler, the Patriarch Mar Shimun, who is at present in the camp at Bakuba, has expressed very strongly his wish that the case of his people should be carefully considered. He relies on the Allies' promise that the rights of small nations shall be safeguarded, and is quite clear in his own mind that British protection can best secure the safety of his people.

It is obviously impossible that they should revert to Turkish rule. They are not strong enough to stand alone, but the Patriarch believes that under British control, they are capable of consolidation and development.

TRUCE IS EXTENDED
INTO MID-FEBRUARY

Entente Delegates Grant Germans
Prolongation of the Armistice
With Modified Conditions at
Conference Held in Trèves

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

PARIS, France (Sunday)—The terms of the renewal of the armistice read at the meeting of the peace delegates at the Quai d'Orsay by the President of the Council on Friday morning, have since been made public. The armistice is now extended to Feb. 17, 1919.

PARIS, France (Friday)—Marshal Foch, Vice-Admiral Byrd, and the German armistice commissioners signed an agreement yesterday for a renewal of the armistice. It is extended for one month, and the extension will be renewed thereafter until the conclusion of peace, subject to the approval of the allied governments.

The terms of renewal contain a clause by which the allied command reserves the right to occupy that part of the Strasbourg defenses comprised by the forts on the eastern bank of the Rhine and a strip of territory from three to six miles beyond.

Other clauses provide that for supplementary railroad matériel, fixed at 500 locomotives and 19,000 cars by the protocol of Dec. 17, there shall be substituted large quantities of industrial and agricultural implements. Control of the Russian prisoners in Germany is given to allied and associated delegates for repatriation. German headquarters at Berlin will act in collaboration with the allied and associated relief organizations in this phase of the work.

The naval clauses provide that all submarines must be turned over, including all submarine cruisers, minelayers, sweepers, salvage ships and floating docks for submarines. They also stipulate that the building of all submarines must cease and those on the stocks must be dismantled or destroyed under allied supervision.

Germany undertakes to turn over all allied ships still detained in German ports. The clause providing that Germany shall place her merchant marine at the disposal of the Allies in return for food supplies says that the agreement in no way affects the final disposal of these ships.

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IT is the custom of Chandler & Co. to hold a sale of stockings in January, and although good stockings are very scarce and difficult to procure. Nevertheless, the manufacturers of their CENTURY BRAND stockings have co-operated with such good will that Chandler & Co. can again offer their customers irregulars of their own superior quality CENTURY BRAND stockings at extremely low prices.

600 pairs of Silk Stockings—excellent quality, in street colors and evening shades. Slightly irregulars of our own Silk Top 200 and 250 qualities, at pair

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720 pairs of Pure Dye Silk Stockings with desirable list thread top in black only. All first quality, all sizes from 8½ to 10. Value 1.50. Price.....1.29

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1200 pairs of full fashioned CENTURY BRAND mercerized stockings, with double tops, double soles, and six thread heels and toes. 75c pair.

Body of fine quality close rib cotton, knee length, with flesh pink glove silk top, finished with tailored band or crocheted edge. Value 2.00. Price, regular and extra sizes.....

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Merode Union Suits—Marked Down Low neck, short sleeves, ankle length. 2.15 Low neck, sleeveless, were 2.15.....1.75 High neck, long or elbow sleeves, were 2.15 In sizes 40 and 44 only.

Of fine quality cotton in knee and ankle length, fully reinforced, low neck, sleeveless, with tailored band tops. Value 1.65 regular sizes and 1.85 for extra sizes. Special, any size.....

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THE newest and most charming style touches are shown, including narrow skirts, long line button trimmings, knife pleatings, silk embroidery, bell cuffs, braided trimmings, etc. Black, navy, taupe and brown.

Between-Seasons
Suits

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OXFORD, Velour de Laine, Silvertone, in a choice selection of models and desirable colors. Suits that would have sold earlier in the season for 45.00 and 55.00.

400 New Georgette Crepe and
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Crêpe de Chine—high or roll collars, round box pleated collars, box pleatings, hemstitchings, and flutings; effective bow ties, and attractive pin-tuckings.

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NATIONAL ELECTRIC POWER FOR BRITAIN

British Ministry Announces a Scheme for Revolutionizing Industries by Organization of Entire Electric Supply

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—A wonderful scheme for revolutionizing the working of Great Britain's industries is described in a report issued by the Ministry of Reconstruction, and because of its extreme urgency it will probably be adopted without delay. It is by far the most wide-reaching of all the industrial development proposals. It attracts students of industrial and social conditions with the prospect it opens up of a Great Britain transformed in its outward appearance and with its vast possibilities for improving and beautifying the conditions of life and labor. Yet for all its greater possibilities it is brought forward primarily as a vitally necessary measure of economy. It is a scheme for bringing into one great unit the scattered and the whole supply of electrical power of the United Kingdom, in order to conserve the coal on which the nation's industrial life depends.

Other great industrial countries have their varied sources for generating power, their great water forces, their natural oil or natural gas. England has none of these in any appreciable quantity; she is entirely dependent on her coal mines, which properly used would be more than sufficient to compensate her for the lack of magnificent water power such as these other countries possess; but instead of conserving her coal she has been using it with a reckless prodigality which at its present rate of consumption—must mean its exhaustion within eight or nine generations, and the consequent ruin of her industries. The problem is how to maintain and extend these industries with the utmost economy in the use of coal. To begin with it may be said that at present the coal consumed is producing only one-third of its capacity, for coal has been cheap and there has been no check on its use.

Now the most economical way of using coal for power purposes is by turning it into electrical energy, and this can only be reasonably done by establishing power stations on a very large scale; the smaller the plant, the fewer the factories it supplies, and the shorter the hours for which it is kept running, the greater is its proportionate consumption of coal. The most wasteful of all is the plant kept for an individual factory, and of these there are thousands in Great Britain, each requiring its own private supply of coal, railways to bring it to the doors, and labor to distribute it.

An improvement on this method is the central power station supplying several undertakings. There are 600 of these in the country, but they are wasteful in every way, for they are far too small, averaging only one-third of the size required if they are to be run with real economy.

Another great objection to the present system is that for the sake of getting cheap coal and avoiding the cost of transport, factories have been crowded together in the coal-bearing districts, and the workers doomed to live in the direst conditions. The industrial towns are shrouded in smoke which never lifts; the workers are congested in huge factories; their homes are in congested, unwholesome and unsightly areas, and as the output of each worker is much less than that of the worker in the United States, who is supplied with more than twice as much power, his wages are proportionately lower. If the country could be covered with a network of electric lines distributing power from arterial mains, there would no longer be any need to set the factories near the coal districts, and it would not even be necessary to keep huge factories going. The workers could then do their work as efficiently in smaller pleasant factories, and for higher wages than they now earn; William Morris' dreams would become realities, and it might even be that the old-style home industries would be revived, the workers carrying on with power brought to their homes at a very little cost. The skies would be cleared of the smoky pall, grime and equator would vanish from the streets, and the people who are dealing with housing problems would have spacious areas to build on.

The practicability of centralizing the electric power supply with the greatest advantage to industry has been proved in the northeast district of England, which includes the great industrial area of the Tyne. This district, which is rather larger than Lancashire, is served by a group of power companies from one inter-connected system whose service is so generally accepted that, apart from their own consumption, and that of the railways, and some collieries, practically no coal is now burned on the Tyne for power purposes. The electrification of the railways for both passenger and freight services has given the district greater traffic facilities than are known in any other area of this size. The cheapness of the power, which costs a halfpenny per unit as compared with Lancashire, where it costs from a penny to over twopence, has facilitated the establishment of many new industries and has brought electricity for domestic purposes within the reach of people who in other districts would regard it as an unattainable luxury. As a result the use of electric power per head of the people is three times as great as in Lancashire and the saving in coal is enormous.

The report gives a very effective illustration of how the other system works out in London, a city so crowded and compact that a great centralized scheme would be of special value, but where there are numer-

ous companies and local authorities with power stations of inadequate size.

A man lives, say at Hampstead, he cooks his breakfast (if he can buy electricity sufficiently cheaply) by electricity supplied from one station, he travels to his office by electric train supplied by electricity from another station, his city office is supplied by another station, probably he gets his lunch at a restaurant lighted by a fourth, if he pays a business call in the afternoon he travels by a tram supplied by a fifth station; he may eat his dinner in a West End restaurant supplied from a sixth, go to a theater supplied by a seventh and so on. An inhabitant of London may quite well throughout the day require between five and ten different sets of plant to supply his needs. That is to say, the capital costs of supplying him are increased five or tenfold.

The amazing thing is that so extravagant a system should have been tolerated for so long, and that the war should have been necessary to thrust into the forefront the national importance of establishing a sound system of electrical supply. As will be understood, the position is greatly complicated by the existence of these 600 companies and municipal undertakings, with their varying systems and standards. In a country of vast distances and with a scattered population the scheme now proposed would be of no value, but Great Britain, compact and densely populated, is peculiarly fitted to benefit from it.

Briefly the scheme is this:—to super-seede those 600 small undertakings by laying down throughout the country main trunk lines supplied by power stations which should be under the general supervision and control of a single body of electricity commissioners. The idea is to divide the country into 16 districts, each with its great central power stations. These would be placed in the coal districts near the collieries, where they could use much coal that is now wasted or left in the pits because it does not pay for transport, and where works could be set up for the extraction of by-products from the coal before it was used for the furnaces. The congestion of the railways would be greatly relieved, as the great bulk of coal would no longer require to be carried; and, instead of dumping coal into the towns, power sufficient for all purposes would be carried by the collecting and distributing cables from the great main trunks, which would also collect surplus power from centers where it was not required, and distribute it to those where it was needed. The scheme would allow for the electrification of the railways for passenger and goods traffic. It would save large sums at present expended on the transport and distribution of coal. It would bring electric light into the poorest homes, and would extend the use of electric heating and electric appliances.

But the great and urgent consideration is that it will effect an annual saving in the coal used for the production of power of 55,000,000 tons at a value of £27,000,000, and with a saving of the by-products now wasted by the burning of coal in open grates and boiler furnaces, it will mean a national economy of £100,000,000 a year. It will also prolong the industrial life of Great Britain for many generations.

AUSTRIANS PASS AS SOUTHERN SLAVS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ROME, Italy.—Italian and Jugo-Slav relations continue to occupy public attention, and the press devotes a large amount of space to this question and to the tension existing in certain quarters. It is declared on the Italian side that numerous former Austrian subjects, soldiers and officials, have assumed the Jugo-Slav cockade merely for the sake of retaining their position and emoluments, while they have no real claim to the status of Jugo-Slav patriots.

The action of Austria in consigning her feet to the Jugo-Slavs is denounced as an obvious attempt to make trouble among the Allies. The Giornale d'Italia points out that the Austro-Hungarian fleet was the property of the former Dual Monarchy as a whole, and that before the collapse of the former state organization it belonged equally to the Croats, Germans, Italians, Hungarians, Rumanians, Slovenes, Poles and Czechs, and demands by what right of primogeniture the Jugo-Slavs can claim to be the fleet's legitimate proprietors. The Epoch asks how it happens that the Jugo-Slavs who have always declared themselves the friends of the Entente refuse to give tangible proof of their friendship by handing over the weapon which Austria-Hungary has assigned to them.

A great deal appears in the press on the subject of the existing state of things in Fiume and the account given by Arnaldo Fraccaroli of the landing of the Italian troops in that city is decidedly dramatic. With the Italians there were American soldiers, whose presence was necessary, it is declared, for the purpose of preserving order, and streamers were displayed bearing the legend, "Italian Fiume greets her American friends," as well as, "Welcome, soldiers of Italy," and "Viva l'Italia, viva l'Entente, viva l'America." It was a native of Fiume, a captain of the Ariditi, or storm troops, who lowered the Croatian flag from the palace of the Governor, so the correspondent of the Corriere asserts, hoisting that of Italy in its stead. Shortly after the American flag also made its appearance, and Italian sailors and American soldiers took the place of the Croat guard in the courtyard. A short conversation ensued within the palace between Gen. San Marzano and Dr. Lenac, who had been nominated Governor of Fiume by the Jugo-Slav Council at Agram, the former declaring that he was discharging the duty assigned to him by Italy, the Allies and the United States of America, and meeting Dr. Lenac's protest with the statement that he was not there to discuss politics, but to carry out his orders and that he could admit no other authority in Fiume.

FISHERIES POLICY FOR GREAT BRITAIN

Proposal Is Made to Establish a Ministry of Fisheries to Guard Interests of Deep-Sea Industry

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—A deputation recently waited on Mr. Prothero, president of the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries, to lay before him a proposal "to intrust the evolution and general direction of a fisheries policy for the whole nation to a minister of the crown, who would be able to give the subject his undivided interest."

The deputation numbered about 100 representatives of all branches of the fishing industry. Letters were read from Admiral Jellicoe, Lord Charles Beresford, the Earl of Selborne, the Earl of Dunraven, and others, expressing sympathy with the proposed scheme.

The deputation was introduced by the Earl of Strathbrooke, president of the National Sea Fisheries Protection Association, who said they had everything to be grateful for as to the treatment they had received at Mr. Prothero's hands during the time he had been at the head of the Department of Agriculture and Fisheries, but recent events showed that with the growing importance of the agricultural industry there was a danger that it would occupy the attention of the minister to the detriment of the fishing industry. How important that industry had become was indicated by the fact that in 1913—the last year for which complete figures were available—the total landings and imports of fish amounted to 27,500,000 cwt., of which there had been exported 11,800,000 cwt., leaving for home consumption 15,700,000, equal to 40 pounds per head of the population.

Several other delegates also spoke in support of the proposal.

In his reply Mr. Prothero said he understood that what the deputation wanted, among other things, was that the Peace Conference should be attended by a representative of the deep-sea fishing industry, who should be at the elbow of their delegates to advise on the international questions relating to that industry, and to see that the deep-sea fishing grounds, as well as the territorial waters were adequately policed; that the fishing interests should be represented before the committees which were to deal with demobilization; that the trawlers and drifters requisitioned by the Admiralty should be restored, and the 670 fishing vessels which had been destroyed while following their usual occupation should be replaced; that the fishing crews still serving with the navy be demobilized and given employment; that the preserving, packing, curing, canning, and desiccating trades should be safeguarded, so that the spectacle of 94 tons of fish being condemned at Billingsgate should not be repeated; that motor and other transport facilities be provided for immediate needs; that fish production be inquired into and organized scientifically, and that special care should be given to the welfare of the lads who passed into the fishing service. There must, he said, be a complete overhauling of the living accommodation on the trawlers and the drifters. He understood that the deputation expected to gain all the things mentioned by the appointment of a Minister of Fisheries. But a minister without adequate powers was useless. The Board of Agriculture and Fisheries today had not the power to issue a single by-law, and had no control over the pollution of rivers, a united ministry for the United Kingdom would be an expensive thing to set up, and it would be adding to the bureaucracy of the country at a time when they had had too much experience of what bureaucracy meant.

He did not think there would be any advantage in a separate ministry for England and Wales alone, and the proposed federation of the three boards now dealing with the fisheries of the United Kingdom seemed to him to be an impossible proposition. He frankly admitted that he was in sympathy with the proposal of the deputation. There was work enough for a Ministry of Fisheries, but why should there not be a ministry for all the matters connected with the water—regulation of the watercourses and water power, as well as fisheries? Such a minister would be in a position to deal not only with fisheries, but with all water interests, and would exercise great influence by virtue of his great powers and the magnitude of the interests affected. There were almost limitless possibilities in the fishing industry. It had established a claim upon the nation second to none, and if its representatives deliberately came to the conclusion that there was no other course open to them than to have a Ministry of Fisheries; if they thought that such a ministry could be established on a scale which would give it the prestige and importance it ought to possess, he would be very glad to ask the Prime Minister to hear their settled views upon the subject.

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HOUSING QUESTION IN GREAT BRITAIN

Report States That in Housing and Town Planning There Is Demand for a Strong Government Department

LONDON, England.—No finer preliminary work to reconstruction has been accomplished than the investigations of the committee appointed by the Local Government Board under the chairmanship of Sir John Tudor Walters, M. P. The members of the committee have thrashed out every detail connected with the subject of rebuilding and have gone into the questions of statistics and local by-laws and estate developments, as well as sites, layouts, and the conversion of existing buildings to habitable dwellings. Economy in construction, the supply of material and labor are all reviewed, showing that the committee has gone down to the very bedrock of the matter in hand, dealing with it from the point of view of the expert, though the whole report is made with sympathetic insight into the growing aspirations of the public.

An important point is made in the introduction, namely, that the cumulative machinery provided by various acts of Parliament for the administration of the Housing and Town-Planning acts is inadequate for its purpose. The demand is for a strong housing department with an experienced and capable chief commissioner presiding over the commissioners of sixteen districts into which the country would be divided. In small districts, the effect of a commissioner's jurisdiction to bring joint schemes into operation would be invaluable. "Responsibilities," the report runs, should be "translated into obligations."

The public utility societies, properly handled, would, the committee thinks, be an important auxiliary to the work of the local authorities; the local authority might be represented upon the boards of management of such societies, and the limitation of dividend upon the share capital would prevent exploitation of the tenants and render all surplus revenue, resulting from good management, available for promoting the amenities of the village.

The supply of building material affords a considerable problem. Timber will probably be under the control of the state for some time, and with regard to bricks, which like other materials will be dear owing to scarcity, the remedy, as in the case of steel, cement and other necessities, is to be found in stimulus of production, and an early supply of essential labor. Priority schemes set up by government, for controlling the supply of building materials must give privileged position to building schemes, some central authority being appointed to estimate necessary supplies and regulate the whole question.

There is a considerable area of building land which was already laid out before the war, and the committee feels that all land purchase and town planning could be assisted by a local commissioner, under the Housing Department. An important proposal is that an attempt should be made to stabilize the housebuilding trade, hitherto regarded as an uncertain occupation, and the committee reports that the adoption of a definite program embodying the erection of a better type of house, extending over, say, a term of 10 years, and offering regular employment, would tend to attract good workmen and thereby result in increased output.

The critical period in industrial housing will be the first 12 months after the declaration of peace, and during that time it is probable that the lines upon which industrial Britain will be rebuilt will be laid down, if the policy adopted is merely a reversion to pre-war methods with the addition of state loans and does, the result will be but little improvement upon the past. If, on the other hand, a bold and enlightened policy is pursued, by which all the housing agencies, including local authorities, public utility societies and the best forms of private enterprise have their due and fitting place under the supreme direction of a well-organized and efficient central department, we may have in the future, instead of gloomy streets and squalid dwellings, numerous suburbs with convenient and attractive houses, designed by competent architects, with districts planned so as to provide the amenities of healthy social communities.

The consideration of the hampering nature of many local by-laws and restrictions has in the past been the cause of much building stagnation. A great deal requires drastic alteration, if half that needs doing is to be done. The committee proposes that the procedure in reference to town-planning schemes should be simplified and the earlier stages be made more effective, so as to secure the essential preliminary establishment of the more essential conditions of a scheme, leaving the more difficult and detailed provisions to be completed at a later stage. They propose that during the emergency period and until the necessary legislative and other provisions required to relieve the situation have become effective, power should be given to the local government boards to exempt any housing schemes of which the plans and specifications are approved by them from such statutes, by-laws or regulations as in the particular circumstances the boards consider it would be inexpedient to enforce.

One of the most helpful sections of the report is Part V upon layout and development. It is literally "a sign of the times," for it indicates the full recognition of the necessity for general survey of districts before a final building, of the provision of educational, recreational, and other requirements. "Very few schemes will be so

small that no other requirements than those of the houses themselves have to be satisfied and few sites so limited that they will not offer some opportunities of which it is desirable to take advantage." Later on the report says: "To be content with satisfying the utilitarian ends of a scheme would be false economy; the amenities should be considered."

It is interesting and encouraging to find how much the standard of housing is going up. This is no doubt due to the increased effect of education and to the greater intercourse that prevails amongst various sections of society. The war will no doubt have its share in the demand for greater facilities for leading a decent life, for the men have been accustomed to the provision of baths and other sanitary essentials and the provision of such facilities, especially in the great cities and manufacturing centers, is rapidly coming to be regarded as productive of a higher standard, thus affording conditions which make for improved well-being.

The Tudor-Walters report is an earnest of the fact that the country is determined to deal drastically with the housing problem and that the days of tinkering at great questions are numbered.

BRIGHT FUTURE FOR AERIAL TRAVEL

LONDON, England.—Further details of his ambitious schemes for the development of aerial travel were revealed by Mr. Holt Thomas, chairman of Aircraft Travel & Transport, Ltd., in a recent interview with a press representative.

"I am now arranging for a chain of aerial stations all over the world for mail and passenger services," Mr. Holt Thomas said, "and in addition to France, Italy, Norway, India and South Africa, I have completed arrangements for stations in Denmark, China and Japan. With regard to the London to Paris service, which will be the first passenger service to be started, it is impossible to state yet when we shall commence. It cannot begin until the Air Ministry has granted permission, and for many reasons I am not pressing them yet. Although the flight to Paris is done daily under war conditions and is perfectly feasible, it is necessary with a passenger service to have a thoroughly good organization throughout the route. Nothing requires higher organization than flying, and it would be a great mistake for any schemes to go off at half-cock, thus giving the public at the outset a want of confidence in aerial transport."

"Our plans," Mr. Thomas continued, "at present provide for the passengers to assemble at the Ritz Hotel, London, and cars will convey them to the aerodrome we decide to use. The flight should occupy less than 2½ hours, and cars will convey the passengers from the French aerodrome to the Ritz Hotel, Paris. Arrangements will be made to convey luggage by the ordinary route."

"The whole success of the scheme must depend upon speed, which is the one great advantage of aerial travel. At the outset we shall use the DeHavilland 10, a two-engine machine which was designed for carrying large loads of bombs over Germany, but which can be quickly adapted to take five or six passengers. The machine that will be used later on will be a similar type to the DeHavilland 10, with a speed of 125 miles per hour, but with a fuselage specially designed and constructed to give every comfort to the passengers. The cabin, which will hold from 10 to 12 people, will be heated and ventilated, so that the ordinary drawbacks of a war machine will completely disappear. The official record of the DeHavilland 10 is 128 miles per hour at 5000 feet, carrying a load of 3250 pounds. The flight path of the London-to-Paris trip, taking wind into account, should, therefore, be done at 100 miles an hour. At 15 guineas per passenger—exclusive of weight—we expect to lose on the service at first, but we look to the mail contracts to make the scheme a successful proposition."

"With regard to providing refreshments en route, that can be considered if thought desirable, though in a 2½-hour flight it will hardly be necessary. It raises the customs problem, you see. In fact, aerial travel raises a number of problems that have never been contemplated in connection with land travel, which will require international agreements."

TRIBUTE TO LONDON "SPECIALS"

LONDON, England.—The following letter of appreciation and appeal has been issued to every member of the Metropolitan Special Constabulary, by the chief staff officer, Sir Edward Ward: "It is with the greatest confidence that I appeal to all ranks of the Metropolitan Special Constabulary to carry out to the very end the splendid work they have done under my command so long and so well. We have worked together throughout the troublesome times of active warfare, and now victory has been gained. But our labor is not at an end. While our comrades from the battles, in which they have won the freedom of the world, are returning there is much to be done. We, the premier special constabulary force, are given an opportunity of showing our unwavering loyalty to our King and country and of ending up fittingly the splendid work which has earned for us the respect and admiration of our fellow citizens. By the steady continuance of our constabulary duties we can put the last pinnacle stone on the monument of patriotic service which the Metropolitan Special Constabulary has erected for itself in the great world war. In asking my comrades to serve with me until our soldiers have returned and the war conditions have merged into the calm of peace, I know I do not appeal to you in vain. It will not be for long, but let us be faithful unto the end."

LEGISLATIVE PLANS FOR CANADA TOLD

Acting Prime Minister States That Government Will Lay Before the Coming Parliament Various Reconstruction Matters

OTTAWA, Ontario.—Sir Thomas White, Acting Prime Minister of Canada, in the course of a recent interview, gave an outline of the government's program for the coming session of Parliament. Sir Thomas said: "Active preparations are now being made for the legislative work of the coming session of Parliament. Most of the important legislation has been already drafted. The estimates of nearly all departments were in by the end of December and are ready for final revision."

"The most pressing problems which have confronted the government since the armistice have been those relating to demobilization and so-called reconstruction, or rather the readjustment of business and industrial conditions from war to a peace basis. Complete plans for demobilization and return to Canada of the Canadian Expeditionary Force and the wives and other dependents overseas, have been worked out between the Militia Department here and the Overseas Minister of Militia in consultation with Sir Arthur Currie and others of the militia authorities there."

"Having regard to the available amount of shipping, the limitations of railway facilities from Canadian Atlantic ports and the fact that there are in addition to the forces overseas women and children dependents to the number of 50,000 still, the task is both heavy and difficult. Naturally every one wants his or her own returned immediately and there is consequently the greatest pressure on the government both at home and overseas. Crowding and resulting inconvenience are bound to occur if demobilization is to proceed rapidly. Every possible effort will be made to minimize discomfort to the returning men and their families."

"Associated with demobilization is the important work of repatriation, that is to say the restoration of the returned soldier to civil life and occupation. This great service is being carried out by a committee of the Cabinet and a nation-wide organization which has been created, embracing the departments of the Dominion Government in charge of this work, together with provincial governments, municipalities, the Great War Veterans Association, manufacturers' and labor organizations, fraternal societies, women's associations and, speaking generally, all other organizations capable of rendering assistance in the great project. It is believed that Canada will possess the finest organization in the world to handle our repatriation problem. The important question of facilitating land settlement by returned soldiers has received most painstaking attention."

"With regard to reconstruction many important and effective measures have been taken by the government since the armistice, and others which require legislative sanction and authority will be presented to Parliament immediately after the session is convened. Among measures taken by order-in-council may be specially mentioned the following: "Resumption of important public works interrupted by the war such as the Welland and Trent canal enlargements and extensions, and upon national ports and harbors. This program will be materially added to in the estimates which will be presented to Parliament. The policy of the government in this regard is very clear. Money will not be needlessly spent. The works or buildings proceeded with must be essential or of a productive character. From a national standpoint, where existing post offices, customs or other public buildings will serve public requirements new ones will not be built. To do otherwise would be not only to uselessly expend public money but to greatly increase permanent maintenance charges for unnecessarily large and expensive buildings."

"The annual expenditure of the government will be so greatly increased by the war debt and pensions that economy must be exercised in other directions as far as is consistent with public interest and convenience."

"An extensive shipbuilding program is under way which will involve the expenditure of \$70,000,000. This policy on the part of the Marine Department keeps thousands of workmen engaged at good rates of wages and stimulates activity in many subsidiary industrial enterprises."

"With the object of assisting in promoting better housing conditions in congested industrial districts throughout Canada, and thus improve the health and morality of the public generally as well as providing employment in the building trades, the government has set aside \$25,000,000 as a fund to be loaned to provincial governments which may be willing to take up the subject, either directly or through municipalities or otherwise. Several of the provincial governments are already taking active steps towards the realization of a substantial program of house construction with the opening of spring."

"Large orders for steel rails and rolling stock have been placed by the government for its own railway system and the Canadian Pacific and Grand Trunk Railway companies with whom the matter was promptly taken up by the government. Many needed betterments, improvements and extensions will be proceeded with as soon as the weather permits. This class of work will find employment for many thousands of men when the spring opens."

Immediately before the cessation of hostilities an overseas trade commis-

sion was created. Its headquarters are in London and its purpose is to obtain business for Canada arising out of reconstruction work in the devastated areas of Europe. Its counterpart in Canada is the Canadian Trade Commission at Ottawa. Already, through credits established here, substantial orders have been obtained, particularly one of \$40,000,000 for Canadian lumber."

"One of the notable measures taken since the armistice is the provision of a generous war gratuity for the members of the Canadian Expeditionary Force which will enable them and their families to bridge over the period between their discharge and reabsorption into civil life and occupation."

"It is probable that the speech from the throne will foreshadow important legislation relating to reconstruction in Canada. It is known that the government has under consideration various measures designed to promote not only the material prosperity, but also the efficiency, health and general well-being of the people throughout the Dominion."

SPARTACUS GROUP IN GERMAN REVOLT

EDINBURGH, Scotland.—An interesting letter from Mr. J. F. Giles on the subject of the Spartacus group in Germany is contributed to a recent issue of The Scotsman. After remarking that he has seen no reference anywhere to the origin of the name, the writer continues: "It is evidently taken from Roman history, and it has very significant and sinister associations. The following brief account may interest some of your readers:—"

"In 73 B. C. when the Roman Republic was about to enter upon its penultimate stage of that long and turbulent process of revolution which finally issued in the military despotism of Julius Caesar and Augustus, there broke out a very dangerous rebellion of slaves in Southern Italy. The movement was the direct and perhaps inevitable outcome of two great social evils—first, the system by which most of the land had passed into the ownership of a small class of capitalists, who exploited it by means of slave labor, especially by the employment of large numbers of cowherds and shepherds, wretchedly fed and clothed, and herded together in barracks, who had charge of the great stock-runs; and second, the training of slaves as gladiators to amuse the idle populace of Rome and other towns. . . . The gladiators, who were expert men-at-arms, furnished a certain element of discipline to leave the whole mass of desperate men. The chief of the rebellion was a Thracian slave of this class, named Spartacus, a man who seems to have shown very considerable military ability. His force grew to a strength of some 70,000 fighting men, and he so organized and handled it that for two years he kept South Italy in a state of war and terror. Being slaves, the rebels were outside the pale of humanity; they could look for no quarter if they were beaten, and therefore they would give none when they were victorious. There was no regular police in the country, and as most of the trained troops were on service in wars abroad, in Spain and Asia Minor, there were none but raw levies of recruits to oppose the insurgents."

"It was not till 71 B. C. that the Roman Government found an army and a general capable of crushing the slaves. The General was Crassus, by whom Spartacus was defeated and killed in a bloody battle in Apulia. The scattered remnants of his force were destroyed in detail, but the ravaged countryside told its story, and for generations the terror of Spartacus' name was remembered. . . ."

"The adoption of the name of Spartacus by the extreme revolutionaries in Germany is full of meaning and of evil omen. The analogy is close enough; desperate men, sick of being exploited and butchered in their masters' interests, turn upon them in mere lust of revenge and destruction. But though the civilized world may pity and understand, it cannot, for the sake of its own life, tolerate such action. The spirit of Spartacus can do nothing but destroy. Again, the party which has taken this name—which, after all, speaks of ultimate failure and defeat—gives us a curious example of that same shortsighted and solemn pedantry which inspired the Germans to give to their ill-fated defense lines in France names like Wotan and Siegfried and Hunding and Brunhilde. They forgot, apparently, that the end of that tale is the Götterdämmerung, the Twilight of the Gods, and now the almost incredible poetic justice of their downfall has brought the utter destruction of the false gods and the arrogant heroes in whom they trusted. Like the new Siegfried, the new Spartacus must go the way of the old; but we may yet hope that Germany and Europe may be spared the last horrors of that battle in Apulia."

GOVERNMENT FARM LOANS FOR SOLDIERS

TORONTO, Ontario.—The Ontario Government and the Soldiers Settlement Board of Canada are coordinating in revision of the regulations of the Soldiers Settlement Board, and it is expected that the men will reap much benefit therefrom. Under the Ontario Government scheme a soldier is given a farm in Northern Ontario and a loan of \$500 and under the regulations of the Soldiers Settlement Board, men having seen active service may receive a maximum loan of \$2500, at 5 per cent for 20 years, with the privilege of paying off the mortgage at any time by paying 8 per cent interest. Under the coordinated plan, soldiers will probably receive both loans, the \$500 from the Ontario Government to be used in clearing the land, and the \$2500 from the Soldiers Settlement Board to be used for seed, buildings and other equipment.

CHICAGO FACTIONS NAME CANDIDATES

Neither Democratic Nor Republican Organizations to Have Clear Field—Independents of Both Parties Seek Mayoralty

CHICAGO, Illinois.—The field for the Chicago mayoralty nominations, the election to be held on April 4, is clearing up, after a long period of haziness among both Republicans and Democrats. The Democratic organization has determined to nominate Robert M. Sweitzer, who was its candidate four years ago against Mayor William Hale Thompson. The Mayor, planning to run for reelection, has already begun his campaign. Two other factions of the Republicans in the city have come to an agreement on Harry Olson, chief justice of the municipal court. A third entry for the Republican nomination is Capt. C. E. Merriam, University of Chicago professor and former alderman, who had charge of United States propaganda work in Italy.

Republicanism in Chicago is split three ways. There is the so-called "Denen" wing of the party, whose central figure is Charles S. Denen, former Governor. There is also the so-called "Brundage" section, taking its name from E. J. Brundage, present Attorney-General of the State. Then there is support of Mayor Thompson.

who made a successful independent race four years ago. After overthrowing the regulars, Mr. Thompson became Republican national committee-man from Illinois. The Mayor will rally his own forces to his standard in this contest, and the other elements of the party named as indicated, have sought to combine on Judge Olson. The primaries come on Feb. 25.

Robert M. Sweitzer, the organization nominee of the Democrats, was defeated by Mayor Thompson in 1915 by a majority of 147,477 votes. The issue of Roman Catholicism appeared to enter largely into the outcome, which astonished the city by its decisiveness. Mr. Sweitzer has recently become vice-president and general manager of the Associated (Roman) Catholic Charities of Chicago, a consolidation of Roman Catholic charities working in the city. He is now in public office, having recently been reelected clerk of Cook County. He is closely affiliated with Roger Sullivan, the prime mover in Illinois Democracy. There will be another candidate in the Democratic primaries, Thomas Carey, a wealthy brick maker, who has been conducting an energetic campaign for some time.

Independently, two more well-known Chicagoans are expected to make the race for Mayor, namely Carter H. Harrison and MacLay Hoyne. Carter Harrison served five terms as Mayor and was defeated for the renomination four years ago by Mr. Sweitzer. The Cook County Democracy, like the Republican camp, is divided, and Mr. Harrison heads the section opposite to the Sullivan wing, which appears now well in the saddle. Mr. Hoyne, the present State's attorney, is also a Democrat. He has been much before the public for a number of years.

FARM PRODUCTS OF NEW YORK

Decided Increase Reported in 1918—Milk Production of State Valued at \$220,000,000

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office. NEW YORK, New York.—Farm products in New York State in 1918 were decidedly greater than in 1917, according to figures offered by Charles S. Wilson, Commissioner of Agriculture, in a report submitted to the Council of Farms and Markets. Mr. Wilson states that in 1917 the value of the State's farm products amounted to \$659,787,980, while in 1918 the figures were, \$801,840,350. This latter included milk production valued at \$220,000,000. The apple crop amounted in 1918 to 15,919,000 barrels, a slight increase over 1917, and about as many as were produced in all of the states west of the Mississippi. New York was first in the production of hay, onions, cabbages, vegetables and cannerly products. Usually the Empire State leads in the production of buckwheat, but in 1918 Pennsylvania captured first place. Oats showed an increase of 14,169,000 bushels, and corn of almost 10,000,000 bushels. Wheat production increased, as well. Rye and certain other crops did not equal or exceed those of 1917. Poultry and eggs to the value of \$40,000,000 were produced and meat products to about \$55,000,000. Wool, coarse forage, beans, fruits, potatoes, etc., were produced in large quantities.

New February Numbers of Columbia Records



**Toscha Seidel Plays
Dvorak's "Humoresque"**

Seidel's wonderful gift of interpretation and his love for the violin have enabled him to bring out indescribable tones through his bow and his genius could hardly be better emphasized than in his masterly rendering of the "Humoresque." Every lover of this beautiful melody can well afford to greet this record with delight.

49454—\$1.50



**Lashanska's lovely
record of "Louise's"
Famous Love Song**

There are people who go to hear "Louise" just for the joy of one wonderful song—"Depuis le Jour." In all the realm of opera there is no more beautiful love song than this unrestrained outpouring of a young girl's first affection. Lashanska's rendering is perfect in its sympathy, surpassing in its brilliance.

49364—\$1.50

**The French Army Band Plays
Two Victorious War Marches**

France's victory over her foe is unmistakably reflected in the happy faces of these French Army Bandsmen. And France's glorious triumph rings out, loud and clear, in every note of these two pulse-quickening marches—"Marche Lorraine" and "Pere le Victoire." When you hear them, you'll swing your hat again for France!

A6083—\$1.25



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NEW USES FOUND FOR BREWERIES

Changes Possible Without Great Loss to the Owners—Some of the Conversions Which Have Already Taken Place Told

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Now that prohibition is assured, what shall be done with the breweries? This becomes a more pertinent query than the brewers themselves have been willing to admit it has been up to this time. Of course, they do not admit even now that there can be any general conversion of breweries to new uses without loss to their owners, but their statements that it is likely the larger plants, at least, will have to be scrapped, are denied by the drys, who point to specific instances in which plants have been converted to new and profitable uses.

Prominent brewer representatives admitted to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor on Friday that there were several such instances: a plant in Alabama was making vinegar from water, and another in Oregon had placed loganberry juice on the market to compete with grape juice; the owner of a large Chicago brewery had been in New York recently discussing plans for his plant. Conversion was said to be particularly feasible for smaller plants, and the production to which they were adapted depended upon manufacturing and production characteristics of the surrounding territory, railroad facilities, and similar conditions.

The brewers intend to work hard for what they say is their right to manufacture non-intoxicating cereal beverages, and many are hoping to use their plants for this purpose. In the opinion of A. B. Schoerke of Buffalo, an expert on the subject of food dehydration, breweries can be adapted for that purpose.

The brewers have been looking into the question for some time past. One of their associations has in its possession at least one detailed survey of conversion possibilities, made by an engineer. Some time ago this association asked the assistance of the Federal War Industries Board on this subject. It is said that a division of brewery reconstruction was about to be inaugurated in Washington when the armistice was signed. It was said also that Dr. Alpers of the chemistry division of the Department of Commerce had offered helpful suggestions along this line.

Use of breweries as dye manufacturing is not impossible, but requires new machinery, although the vats can be utilized for the dyes. Some breweries have been converted into cold storage plants. Others are preserving fruits. Various other changes have been made or are contemplated.

Industrial Alcohol

One of the Products to Which the Distillers Will Turn

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Norman R. Sterne, president of the Trans-Oceanic Commercial Corporation, a recently organized subsidiary of the Distillers Securities Corporation, says the latter concern has had plans under advisement for a long time to utilize its plants for other lines of production, and that announcement of these plans will be made in due course.

Mr. Sterne has stated that he could not add, at that time, to his published statements that the conversion process, so far as it concerns the distilleries connected with the corporation, will be accomplished without loss, and the country would be surprised at the complete utilization of the plants for purposes permissible under prohibition.

The Trans-Oceanic Commercial Corporation was not organized, Mr. Sterne said, merely to export distilled liquor now held in bond, before national prohibition becomes effective; but mainly for the exportation, under prohibition, of industrial alcohol, and the exportation and importation of general merchandise.

The distillers expect that the manufacture of industrial alcohol will grow. They believe other nations, especially those which have been at war, will not manufacture industrial alcohol to any great extent, because of the necessity for food conservation, and that they will turn to America for it.

It is expected that those distilleries within the Distillers Securities Corporation, which have not already been converted to other uses, will be making non-spirituous articles and specializing on industrial alcohol before prohibition becomes effective.

A prohibition leader, discussing the distilleries, said: "There are plenty of legitimate uses to which they may be turned. The use of denatured alcohol for scientific purposes is growing by leaps and bounds. The distilleries may be used for the manufacture of various fuels. Some distillers might also pattern after some in Kentucky, who have been using their plants to grind corn for food. Some plants might be used for the making of corn meal."

Milwaukee Brewers Silent

They Appear to Think Announcement Would Weaken Their Cause

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

MILWAUKEE, Wisconsin—The eight breweries of Milwaukee, now facing complete closing down, say they have no plans for the future. The way they guard any tentative plans they may have leads to the conclusion that they have not yet given up hope that a way will be found to defeat the Federal Prohibition Amendment or that they think an announcement now concerning arrangements to turn

the plants over to other uses would weaken the cause of liquor.

"We don't know what we are going to do," said Henry J. Stark, secretary-treasurer of the P. A. Stark Brewing Company, "we will simply close, I guess."

For years the breweries have invested their funds in side lines. They have gone into the cooperage business, making of ice machinery, bottle business and real estate. Some of the most valuable realty holdings of Milwaukee belong to the breweries. Where these lines are self-supporting they will probably be continued.

Chicago Brewers' Plans

Twelve Out of 40 Companies Already Equipped for Making "Near-Beer"

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—"It is too early to predict what the brewers of Chicago will do," said Anton L. Laadt, manager of the Atlas Brewing Company, in discussing with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor the plans that the brewing companies may have for entering other lines of business when the prohibition law goes into effect. There are 40 brewing companies in Chicago. Twelve of those already are equipped for making "near-beer."

Mr. Laadt declared that a feature of the soft drink business that prevented it from being completely satisfactory was the fact that it was really a business for the summer months only, although he said that his plant is already making some soft drinks.

The George J. Cooke Company of Chicago has been in the cold storage business for three years. Mr. Cooke said he anticipated three years ago that something of the kind such as has happened would happen and in 1916 went into that business. He said his company had several things in view but did not know what they would take up yet in addition to cold storage. The Gottfried Brewing Company is also now in the cold storage business.

Plans of St. Louis Brewers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

ST. LOUIS, Missouri—Few of the St. Louis breweries have made serious attempts to change their plants over into useful production. One large brewery has started to manufacture a high grade of packing-house products, the machinery now being installed. In another the making of oleomargarine on a large scale has been begun. A few of the others will gradually increase their ice-making facilities for the coming season. At some points in smaller Missouri cities the brewers are making ice and turning their plants into ice-cream factories.

Most of the plants dominated by the St. Louis Brewing Association are apparently relying on making near-beer and soft drinks and are maintaining hopes that a way will be found to nullify the Federal Prohibition Amendment through legal processes. They are continuing the agitation against the soft drink ban. Nearly all of them have placed some sort of soft drink on the market. The general feeling here is that the brewers are planning to turn more and more to soft drinks.

Brewery to Make Fermented Milk

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—It is announced that one large brewery in this city is planning to manufacture a fermented milk, using new machinery in conjunction with the old. The plant will be kept intact. The employees will be retained and an advertising campaign to sell the milk preparation will be begun.

CHANGE IN UTAH DRY LAW MAY BE ASKED

Chief of Police, Following His Action in Allowing Seized Whisky to Be Distributed, Expected to Try to Legalize Procedure

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah—In spite of the fact that legal and other authorities are unanimously of the opinion that the prohibition law as at present framed and the constitutional amendment as recently passed by the State of Utah is absolutely impracticable, J. Parley White, chief of police of Salt Lake City, is expected to propose to the Utah Legislature that the law be changed.

Chief White says he will ask that the present "airtight" law be changed to allow whisky and other intoxicating liquors seized by the police and other peace officers in the State from bootleggers to be given out free of charge to those supposed to be requiring it, subject to a doctor's prescription.

In the recent alleged epidemic of influenza, the police of Salt Lake City and the sheriff of Salt Lake County, distributed liquor to applicants who stated that friends or relatives needed "medicine." With each request a prescription was filed by a physician.

In making such distributions the police and the sheriff acted contrary to the law of the State. Further than this, there were court orders that liquor which had been seized from bootleggers should be destroyed. The courts did not, however, attempt to cite the police or sheriff for contempt and now Chief White has declared himself in favor of changing the law to legalize distribution.

Questions addressed to several authorities, however, including Dan B. Shields, Attorney General, have furnished the information that there is hardly any chance that the chief's proposal will be considered favorably.

PROHIBITION AS AN ECONOMIC ASSET

Figures Prepared by Anti-Saloon Leaders and Others Indicate the Great Saving the Abolishment of Liquor Will Bring

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Prohibition will be an economic asset and of special advantage to labor, according to leaders of the Anti-Saloon League, who says this has been substantiated in every state, city and town in the United States where the people have enjoyed, even for a comparatively short time, absolute freedom from the acknowledged burden of the liquor traffic. They say that former skeptics have candidly admitted that their predictions of illicit traffic, business disaster and labor unrest have been blown to the winds, and that they have found themselves prophets without honor even in their own countries or communities.

Regarding the enforcement of prohibition the league presents the statement of Dr. Douglas Freeman, editor of the News and Leader of Richmond, Virginia, who is quoted as saying: "We fought prohibition simply because we did not believe it could be enforced, but it is being enforced in Virginia and doing good all along the line." Dr. Charles Brunner, chairman of the Board of Sanitary Commissioners of Savannah, Georgia, is also quoted as saying that he had called prohibition nonsense, but that prohibition enforced is a mighty good thing, and "we've got that right here in Savannah."

Regarding the advantage to the public of prohibition, Robert W. Kelso, secretary of the Massachusetts State Board of Charities in a recent statement said: "The total public expense resulting from the immoderate use of alcohol is unknown, but it is possible to indicate certain definite outlays which are undoubtedly the result of drink. These outlays may be classed under the following heads: criminal prosecution, police, houses of correction, state institutions, and public and private charity."

Mr. Kelso placed the police bill of Massachusetts for liquor at 59 per cent of all arrests and a direct charge on the public of \$3,178,400. He said that 70 per cent of all criminal cases in the courts are the result of drink, the bill being \$181,045. Jails and houses of correction require \$406,735 annually to take care of inmates sent to such places on account of drink. It costs the State of Massachusetts \$759,460 annually to care for those sent to state institutions because of drink, while the State and the cities and towns appropriate \$1,514,819 annually for relief to those who have become a public charge because of drink. "If we add the several items chargeable to public expenditure for alcoholic intemperance," said Mr. Kelso in conclusion, "we have a total of \$6,235,894, expended yearly by this Commonwealth."

"The total amount of all (liquor) license fees in 1916 in Massachusetts was \$3,453,321, so that the people of the State spend yearly \$2,782,573 in clear money for the drink habit."

Mr. Kelso admits that he did not include private charities in his summary but points out that \$15 incorporated charities expended in 1917 the sum of \$17,183,501, one-fourth of which he estimates could be charged to drink, which raises the total for the State to \$7,078,448, a charge of not quite \$2 on every man, woman and child in Massachusetts.

Prof. Irving Fisher of Yale University expressed the belief recently that prohibition would increase the productivity of the United States about 10 per cent and add \$2,200,000,000 to the annual income. To this sum he adds almost as much again, which he claims will be saved by transferring the money now spent for liquor to productive expenditures. He reckons that the United States spends yearly for liquor over \$2,000,000,000 to get back in revenue less than a quarter of a billion. "Therefore," said Professor Fisher, "revenue from liquor is on a par with burning your house down to roast a pig; a very costly roast."

Regarding the effect of prohibition on labor, the Anti-Saloon League leaders point out that in 1910 there were employed in the United States 100,000 bar-tenders and 62,000 wage-earners in making alcoholic beverages. It is claimed that less than one-fourth of the latter were actually employed as brewers, maltsters, rectifiers, and distillers. The remainder were blacksmiths, carpenters, coopers, electricians and machinists, all of whom will, it is believed, readily find employment in other trades.

Mr. Charles Stetzel is quoted as saying that "the money now in the liquor business is put into any important industry would make more jobs for labor, for while the combined industries of the country in 1910 employed 359 wage-earners to every million dollars invested, the liquor industry employed only 81 wage-earners for each million dollars invested."

ERROR IN MICHIGAN DRY RATIFICATION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

DETROIT, Michigan—Michigan has not yet ratified the Federal Prohibition Amendment. Through an error made by G. M. Hudson, president of the Michigan Anti-Saloon League, the resolution adopted by the State Legislature on January 2 was not correctly worded and Frank L. Polk, Acting Secretary of State, has wired to the Governor that Michigan cannot be considered one of the 36 states to take such action.

Mr. Hudson, in changing the wording of the resolution presented to the Legislature, changed the word "concurrent" to "joint." He even did this in the text of the amendment sub-

mitted by Congress, which changes its effect in Section 2, prescribing enforcement legislation.

Instead of being the sixteenth state, therefore, Michigan can at best be the fortieth, and Missouri becomes the thirty-sixth state to ratify.

The Michigan Legislature is expected to pass the correct text soon.

Dry Resolution Signed in Indiana

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

INDIANAPOLIS, Indiana—The joint resolution adopted by the Indiana Senate and House of Representatives of the Indiana General Assembly ratifying the Federal Prohibition Amendment was signed on Saturday by the Governor, James P. Goodrich. This was the first time the Governor affixed his signature in approval of action by the present Legislature. He also signed the joint resolution asking Congress to submit for ratification the Federal Woman's Suffrage Amendment.

Utah Governor Signs Resolution

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah—The Governor of Utah has signed the joint ratification resolution for an amendment to the Constitution providing for national prohibition. He also signed a joint memorial to Congress urging that women shall vote.

Flag Flown to Celebrate Ratification

CHICAGO, Illinois—When the ratification of the Prohibition Constitutional Amendment by the thirty-sixth state was reported at the national headquarters of the Women's Christian Temperance Union, in Evanston, Illinois, a suburb of Chicago, a large United States flag, made by the women of Portland, Maine, when the State of Maine led the other states by bearing liquor was flung to the breeze. Each time a state has gone dry that flag has signalled the event.

STANDING OF STATES ON DRY AMENDMENT

Number necessary to carry amendment, 36.

Number that stand in favor, 39.

Number that stand against, 0.

Number that have yet to vote, 9.

Number needed of those yet to vote, 6.

States that have ratified, in order of ratification, with date:

MISSISSIPPI—Jan. 9, 1918.

VIRGINIA—Jan. 10, 1918.

KENTUCKY—Jan. 14, 1918.

SOUTH CAROLINA—Jan. 23, 1918.

NORTH DAKOTA—Jan. 25, 1918.

MARYLAND—Feb. 13, 1918.

MONTANA—Feb. 19, 1918.

TEXAS—March 4, 1918.

DELAWARE—March 18, 1918.

SOUTH DAKOTA—March 20, 1918.

MASSACHUSETTS—April 2, 1918.

ARIZONA—May 24, 1918.

GEORGIA—June 26, 1918.

LOUISIANA—Aug. 8, 1918.

FLORIDA—Nov. 27, 1918.

OHIO—Jan. 7, 1919.

OKLAHOMA—Jan. 7, 1919.

IDAHO—Jan. 8, 1919.

MAINE—Jan. 8, 1919.

WEST VIRGINIA—Jan. 9, 1919.

WASHINGTON—Jan. 13, 1919.

ALABAMA—Jan. 14, 1919.

KANSAS—Jan. 14, 1919.

CALIFORNIA—Jan. 14, 1919.

ILLINOIS—Jan. 14, 1919.

INDIANA—Jan. 14, 1919.

KANSAS—Jan. 14, 1919.

NORTH CAROLINA—Jan. 14, 1919.

TENNESSEE—Jan. 14, 1919.

COLORADO—Jan. 15, 1919.

IOWA—Jan. 15, 1919.

NEW HAMPSHIRE—Jan. 15, 1919.

OREGON—Jan. 15, 1919.

UTAH—Jan. 15, 1919.

NEBRASKA—Jan. 16, 1919.

MISSOURI—Jan. 16, 1919.

WYOMING—Jan. 16, 1919.

MINNESOTA—Jan. 17, 1919.

WISCONSIN—Jan. 17, 1919.

TEMPERANCE LAW AMENDMENTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

TORONTO, Ontario—At the next session of the Legislature, the Ontario Government will introduce amendments providing for the abolition of private vendors of liquor in this Province and for the substitution of government dispensaries, to prevent a continuation of abuses by druggists and by unscrupulous doctors who have been charged with illegally prescribing liquor, for purely personal gain. Under the new scheme private profit will be eliminated. When announcing this change in the administration of the Ontario Temperance Act, Sir William Hearst, the Premier, said it was not the intention of the government to take a vote on the question until all the soldiers have returned. The Toronto vendors are said to have made a profit of between \$40,000 and \$50,000 in 12 months.

NEW YORK AND THE RATIFICATION ISSUE

Anti-Saloon Interests to Appear in Strength at Hearing on Dry Amendment Resolution to Oppose Liquor Men's Arguments

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

ALBANY, New York—Any belief on the part of the liquor interests that because the Federal Prohibition Amendment has been ratified a truce will be declared in the fight for ratification by the New York Legislature is entirely a mistaken one. The anti-saloon interests will appear in strength at the hearing on the ratification resolution on Tuesday, prepared to oppose every argument made by the friends of the saloon. The speakers will include Wayne B. Wheeler, national counsel for the Anti-Saloon League, William H. Anderson, State superintendent, and Mrs. Ella A. Boole, State president and national vice-president of the Women's Christian Temperance Union.

"Now that victory has been won," says Mr. Anderson, "the league wishes to be both fair and generous to the friends of the Legislature who have honestly differed. If ratification is promptly put through the league will wipe off the slate, and, as respects every man who votes for it, will start with a clean score into consideration of the constructive problems involved in providing for enforcement. The league desires that every legislator may have the satisfaction for himself and family of a record in favor of this great moral reform in the history of the nation. The league believes that within a very few years a demonstration of the error of his judgment shown by proof of the blessings of prohibition will be sufficient punishment for any man who has opposed it in the past, and we do not wish to carry any old grudges on the books."

"We sincerely trust that the intention in some quarters still to try to block ratification here will not be persisted in, and that those who entertain such a purpose because, they say, after prohibition has been fully ratified it cannot be made an issue in New York, will accept our assurance that it not only can be, but will be an issue in New York until New York ratifies on account of the law-enforcement activity and the legislation relating thereto, which will engage attention for some time."

The Democratic members of the Legislature now have an opportunity without risk to take the same moral stand as the national democracy, and the Republican members of the Legislature have an opportunity without cost to make good on the professions of their own party and prove that in New York the Republican Party takes at least as high ground as the opposing party in the nation.

"The futile mouthings of the brewers' attorney in this State have become so ridiculous in the light of what has happened, that we do not believe any New York legislator will accept his invitation to go down into the ditch with him and his whipped and discredited clients. This brewers' attorney has said that the American Union cannot stand the strain of prohibition. If Uncle Sam could continue to exist when the German nation was fighting in the fields of France and the German brewers were still busy in the politics of America, our esteemed relative will have no trouble in worrying along safely when he has his foot on the necks of these outlaws whose bluff has been called."

"This scarcely veiled suggestion, however, by the brewers' attorney, that the brewers would willingly sacrifice the American Republic and offer a premium on anarchy and disorder in order to save beer, just as these same German brewers in America stand convicted of being willing to sacrifice the American nation to save Germany, will not be overlooked in the adoption of the enforcement program by the people of the nation, who were tremendously influenced toward the speedy destruction of the traffic by the exposure of the disloyal activities of this Hun-spirited traffic."

PROHIBITIONISTS SEE NEW OPPORTUNITIES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

SPRINGFIELD, Massachusetts—That the responsibility of the temperance organizations has by no means ceased with ratification of the prohibition amendment to the Federal Constitution in this city, who see an obligation to do something to meet the social needs of the saloon habitué. Ideas

as to how this need should be met have yet to be definitely formulated.

The Rev. Dr. Newton M. Hall, long active in temperance work, believes in social centers for those who now frequent saloons. He suggests community meeting places. The Rev. Dr. Neil McPherson calls the triumph for prohibition quite close to that of abolition of slavery in moral worth, and says that if this victory is to be a permanent gain for the nation social centers must be provided.

Edwin W. Gantt, chairman of the Citizens No-License League, which until war-time prohibition became assured had labored for prohibition, opposed any attempt to inject any educational or religious influence into proposed social centers.

STRICTER LIQUOR LAWS ARE URGED

Dry Forces in South Dakota to Work for Enactment of Amendments to Fortify Weak Places in Present State Provisions

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

SIOUX FALLS, South Dakota—One of the important duties of the present session of the South Dakota Legislature will be the strengthening of the state-wide bone-dry prohibition law, which went into effect on July 1, 1918. E. E. Hunt, superintendent of the South Dakota Anti-Saloon League, states that the Legislature, at its present session, will be asked to add some amendments to the state-wide prohibition law. State Sheriff Shanks, who is directly charged with the enforcement of state-wide prohibition, has found some weak spots in the law, these having been revealed as the result of his experience. The desired amendments are thus set forth:

That druggists shall handle only alcohol for medicinal purposes and wines for sacramental purposes, and that they be prohibited from handling whisky, wine or other liquors for any purpose whatsoever.

That the law be so amended as to make it possible for clergymen to secure permits for the purchase of wine for sacramental purposes, upon application to the state sheriff, this amendment to apply in communities where there is no druggist who has a license to handle wine.

That the law be so amended as to prohibit the state's attorney of any county in South Dakota from altering the form of the complaint made in all cases where violation of the state-wide prohibition law is alleged. This amendment will prevent the lessening of the degree of alleged criminality, by the state's attorney, after a complaint has once been filed by the state sheriff or his deputies, unless consent of the state sheriff is obtained to such change. It also will prevent an accused man pleading guilty to a lesser offense than that charged, for the purpose of escaping the heavier penalty which is prescribed in the more serious offense.

To provide for more strict regulations of the use of intoxicating liquors by veterinary surgeons.

To have all intoxicating liquors not bearing a copy of the permit to purchase declared contraband. In other words, the liquors must show in their label that their possession is known and permitted by the state authorities, or they will be confiscated.

To ask that hospitals and other public institutions desiring to purchase liquors be required to secure a permit to purchase from the state sheriff.

To ask that the authority of magistrates to defer punishment in cases of conviction of violation of the state-wide prohibition law be rescinded.

In prohibition quarters over the State it is generally believed that the Legislature will readily consent to amend the state-wide prohibition law to the extent outlined above.

New Jersey Cities Made Drier

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

TRENTON, New Jersey—The governing bodies of this city and Camden have adopted resolutions prohibiting retail liquor dealers from selling spirits liquor not to be drunk on the premises, as provided for in Chapter 254 of the laws of 1918, Section 1. Under this section New Jersey municipalities are empowered to take this step, which in this instance protects the soldiers and sailors.

NORMAL NATIONAL LIFE IS FORECAST

President of Open Forum National Council Declares Also Civic Movements Will Turn Thoughts to Useful Channels

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts—"Establishment of prohibition and abolition of the saloon throughout the United States will bring into existence a normal national life in which normal tastes and normal desires will turn to normal social activities," said George W. Coleman, president of the Open Forum National Council, to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor in answer to proposals that a substitute for the saloon will have to be provided with the inauguration of dry conditions.

"The saloon never has been of the slightest use in the upbuilding of a normal social structure," continued Mr. Coleman. "Its influences have not been for good and the sooner and the farther we get away from the saloon, or anything suggesting it, the more quickly will its habits turn their attention to the normal forces which contribute to promoting the social and civic welfare of the American nation."

"There are forces now at work which have contributed in drawing men away from the saloon and these forces will also naturally and without effort absorb the greater part of this element when prohibition shall have gone into effect. These are the various civic movements which have been inaugurated from time to time and which have been designed to turn the minds of men into channels of usefulness and constructiveness."

"The western states, in which prohibition has been in effect for some time, have had no difficulty in solving any social problems involved. In fact the very establishment of prohibition apparently has eliminated these so-called problems and brought into existence conditions from which the people of these states would not now part for any consideration. The immense advantages which prohibition has released in these states are seen in increased bank accounts, larger industrial output, depopulation of the jails, greater interest in civic affairs, a decrease in indebtedness, happy homes, and in many other directions."

"I believe the community center movement is going to operate to take up much of the slack in states in which prohibition will be inaugurated for the first time. This movement already is in successful operation in many of the larger cities, and its effect upon the open saloon has been noticeable. In Chicago, a great work is being done, and it is hoped that the close of the war will witness a general tendency to establish community centers in every city and town of consequence in the United States."

PACKERS WERE TO WATCH CONGRESS

Office in Washington and Card Index Discussed—Relations of Food Officials and Meat Dealers Criticized

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Francis J. Heney, counsel for the Federal Trade Commission in its meat-packing inquiry, told the Senate Agricultural Committee on Saturday of plans which he said the packers had discussed for establishing a joint office in Washington, with a card index on congressmen and their attitude toward legislation.

He said the scheme was outlined by John Eversman, former secretary of the National Republican Congressional Committee, and included arrangements for contributions by the packers for congressional campaigns. Letterheads of the Republican Committee, Mr. Heney said, were used by Eversman in corresponding in behalf of the packers.

Senator France of Maryland inquired about the relations between the packers and the Food Administration, declaring it was highly improper for the Food Administration to "arrange meat prices behind closed doors in conferences with the packers."

"Do you think it was proper for Mr. Hoover to retain in his office men on the payroll of the packers?" Senator Gore of Oklahoma asked.

"It was absolutely improper," replied Mr. Heney.

Senator Gore said: "With salaries of \$1 a year from the government and \$10,000 from the packers, there isn't much question where lay the interest of these men employed by the Food Administration."

Senator Norris of Nebraska remarked that he thought hog producers had been treated very unfairly by Mr. Hoover.

A list of six subsidiary packing companies was read by Mr. Heney, and one, the Mechanical Manufacturing Company, he said, made a profit in 1915 of 600 per cent on its capital stock. Of this profit of \$23,000 only \$42,000 had been paid in dividends, he added.

In 1916 this company declared dividends of 75 per cent with a surplus of \$40,000.

Everett Brown, president of the Chicago Live-Stock Exchange, testified before the House Interstate Commerce Committee on Saturday that government operation of stockyards would stifle competition in the purchase of live stock and that producers would have to take whatever price the packers desired to pay.

Mr. Brown said the Chicago Live-Stock Exchange favored government supervision of the meat industry, provided this supervision was placed over other industries as well.

"For the last 20 years the meat industry has been the target of legislative abuse," he said, "and not a thing has been accomplished except inconveniencing the industry. It is time Congress started investigating other industries as well, or stopped entirely."

W. B. Tagg, president of the National Live-Stock Exchange, agreed with Mr. Brown that government control would stifle competition, but said he favored government supervision along sane business lines to prevent unfair practices and discrimination.

PLAN FOR WORLD'S COTTON CONGRESS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Arrangements are being made for a world's cotton congress to be held in the United States. A number of representative cotton men from the South have been meeting to consider plans. The purpose is to place the cotton industry on a basis commensurate with its importance in the textile world in the reconstruction period. A committee will be appointed to go to Europe and invite the textile men to attend the congress. New Orleans, Memphis, Washington and other cities are candidates for the honor of entertaining the congress. The chairman of the committee is James R. McCall, of Pawtucket, Rhode Island; secretary, Rupert R. Wilson, of Boston, Massachusetts.

DISCHARGED SOLDIERS PROTEST

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Boston News Office
BOSTON, Massachusetts—The Governor of Massachusetts, Calvin Coolidge, and the Mayor of Boston, Andrew J. Peters, have volunteered their personal services in the movement to canvass every business house in Greater Boston to find employment for returning soldiers. Three hundred men discharged from the service marched to City Hall on Saturday and enlisted the Mayor's aid in a protest to Washington against their release from positions in the army quartermaster depot garage here. They declared that their places were being taken by men in the service who were getting army pay, while the released men said they were getting \$3.30 a day.

SUGAR EXPORT REGULATIONS

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The War Trade Board announced, after consultation with the United States Food Administration, that applications for export sugar after Feb. 1, 1919, to all destinations except the United Kingdom, France and Italy. Purchases of sugar for shipment to the United Kingdom, France and Italy will continue to be made by the Allied Provision Export Commission, acting in behalf of the governments of these countries.

STEAMSHIP KINSOP LAUNCHED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Portsmouth News Office
PORTSMOUTH, New Hampshire—The United States Shipping Board steamship Kinsop, whose name was

selected by Mrs. Woodrow Wilson, wife of the President of the United States, was launched at the Atlantic shipyard here on Saturday in the presence of several thousand spectators. It is the first of 10 steel fabricated freight vessels to be launched from the yard. The craft was built in record time, the ground of the shipyard having been broken on Feb. 22, 1918, the keel of the Kinsop being laid on May 23 of the same year, and the craft being launched 80 per cent completed, with machinery all installed.

PACKING COMPANY PUT ON BLACKLIST

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

ATLANTA, Georgia—Dr. Andrew M. Soule, Federal Food Administrator for Georgia, has issued an order under which all licensed dealers or merchants in this State are prohibited from making further purchases or entering into further contracts for land or land substitutes with the Houston (Texas) Packing Company, one of the largest independent packing houses in this section.

The order was issued in view of evidence secured by representatives of the Federal Food Administrator for Georgia, from which it appeared that the Houston Packing Company, through local brokers, had made a practice of booking orders at other than the stabilized prices, and failing to complete delivery, in some cases within three or four months, regardless of the ruling of the Food Administration that delivery must be made within 30 days after the making of any contract.

COAL AND COKE RULES MODIFIED

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia

—Zone and price regulations on coke and all coal except Pennsylvania anthracite, have been suspended by the Fuel Administration, effective on Feb. 1. For the protection of labor, the Railroad Administration will make all contracts up to the end of the coal year, April 1, on the basis of the existing wage scale.

There is sufficient bituminous coal and coke on hand for the season, even under less favorable conditions than at present exist, H. A. Garfield, Fuel Administrator, says. The average stocks of bituminous coal for the country on Jan. 1 approximated seven weeks' supply, and the storage on hand in the regions most remote from the mines represented a 20 weeks' supply.

BROOKLYN TEACHER UNDER SUSPENSION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Charged with uttering alleged Bolshevik doctrines in the classroom, Benjamin Glassberg, a teacher in the Brooklyn high school, has been suspended. The Teachers Union is supporting him in his fight for reinstatement.

The public school department will not allow the use of the schools for propaganda of any doctrine advocated by speakers whose loyalty to the United States Government, its ideals and traditions, is questioned.

POST OFFICE TEST POSTPONED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Boston News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts—The United States Civil Service Commission has definitely postponed to March 18 the examination for the position of postmaster at Boston, according to the district secretary in Boston. The salary of this position is \$8,000 per annum. In order to qualify applicants must show that for at least seven years they have held responsible positions in which the principal duties involved the management of business affairs. No written examination is required. The ratings are based on the competitors' education and business training and experience, comprising three-fourths of the examination.

HOG PRICE FIXING OPPOSED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Boston News Office

NEW YORK, New York—The New York Produce Exchange has asked the Attorney-General of the United States to take action to prevent further price fixing on hogs, claiming that the hog price-fixing committee is acting without legal status. The exchange quotes Everett C. Brown, chairman of the committee, as saying that were it not for the activities of the committee, hogs would now be selling at 10 to 12 cents per pound, instead of at the fixed price of 17½ cents.

AID FOR DISCHARGED MEN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Boston News Office

NEW YORK, New York—An organization called the American Soldiers and Sailors Protective Association has been formed by a group of army officers, to assist discharged officers and men with money, credit, work, and anything they may need. The organization aims to curb Bolshevik tendencies by wiping out the conditions that cause them.

WAR HOUSING PROJECTS

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Completion of 22 government war housing projects, costing \$48,000,000, will be recommended by the House Public Buildings Committee, which decided on Saturday to amend to this end the Senate bill calling for the discontinuance of work on all projects not 75 per cent completed.

HOUSE VOTES WAGE BONUS

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—A wage bonus of \$240 for the year beginning next July for nearly all government employees receiving \$2,500 or less was voted on Saturday.

TEXTILE WORKERS FOR UNIFORM WEEK

President of Organization Says Eight-Hour Day Campaign Is to Equalize Conditions in the Industry in the United States

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Boston News Office

FALL RIVER, Massachusetts—A uniform working week of 48 hours for all textile workers in the United States is the object of the eight-hour working day drive of the United Textile Workers of America, according to John Golden, president of the organization, who points out that the hours of labor vary in different parts of the country and that this has been the basis of frequent demands from manufacturers for legislation to equalize conditions.

"In most states in the North and East," said Mr. Golden, "the general run is 54 hours per week in cotton, woolen and worsted; and 50 hours per week in the silk industry—this 50-hour work week being established through the efforts of the United Textile Workers of America a little over two years ago.

"In the southern states the work week runs from 58 hours per week to 60 hours per week. The intent of the action of our recent convention was to put all the states, and all the various branches of the textile industry within these states, on an equal footing. Hence, the resolution called for a universal eight-hour day for all textile workers throughout the country.

"This resolution of the United Textile Workers of America means just what it says—an eight-hour day for all textile workers, but we are practical enough and reasonable enough to fully understand the different problems we are confronted with in various parts of the country. Therefore, we will be ready when the proper time arrives, to make the necessary mutual agreements with manufacturers in different parts of the country, as to the establishing of working schedules, with the full understanding that the workers will not be called upon to exceed a 48-hour week.

"I might also state that the United Textile Workers of America are not desirous of or attempting to establish, a basic eight-hour day or a 48-hour week, with the thought that our members would be encouraged to work more than 48 hours per week for the purpose of collecting time and a half for overtime.

"And the reason we demand time and a half for overtime is mainly to put a penalty on overtime, so that it won't be put into operation, except when necessity calls for it.

"The United Textile Workers of America have also fully made up their mind that to attempt to secure the eight-hour day by either state or federal legislation is simply a waste of time and energy. We hold the opinion that to attempt to put any one state on an eight-hour day and to allow the other states to work up to 60 hours per week is an unfair and unjust proposition, both to the employers and those employed in other states.

"The textile manufacturers in the New England states and in the other Northern states have for years been howling for something to be done to place all the states in the Union on an equal basis so far as the hours of labor were concerned. The United Textile Workers of America have started out to bring this about, and in what they believe to be a practical and impartial manner. We shall now watch with deep interest to see what attitude the textile manufacturers of

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these states referred to will take in meeting this issue. They need have no misgivings about the United Textile Workers of America letting up in its work until they have brought about the eight-hour day, or 48-hour week, in every textile community, north, south, east and west."

GENERAL STRIKE IN PERU ENDED

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia

—Establishment of an eight-hour day by government decree, and designation of the President and the Supreme Court to act as arbitrators have brought an end to the general strike in Peru, according to a message received at the Peruvian Legation from Lima. The message from the Foreign Office said:

"The general strike is at an end owing to the establishment by government decree of an eight-hour day and the designation of the President and the Supreme Court as arbitrator between employers and laborers. Enthusiastic manifestations took place in Lima last night in favor of President Pardo and the ending of the strike."

GARMENT WORKERS IN NEW YORK MAY STRIKE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—As the result of a vote of 12,827 of the 35,000 members of the International Ladies' Garment Workers Union, unless the Dress and Waist Manufacturers Association grants their demand for a 15 per cent wage increase and a 44-hour week, a strike will be called some day this week. It is said that only 105 of the 12,827 who voted opposed a strike. The manufacturers will discuss the situation Tuesday night. Mayor Hylan is attempting to avoid a strike by conferring with representatives of both sides.

CONVICTED I. W. W. MEMBERS SENTENCED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

SACRAMENTO, California—Twenty-four members of the I. W. W. have been sentenced to 10-year terms in Leavenworth prison. Nineteen others received sentences of from one to five years.

Mrs. Theodora Pollok and two other defendants gave notice of appeal to the Supreme Court. Julius Weinberg, who was a witness for the government against his former associates accused of violating the Espionage Act, was given a short jail term.

JEWISH LABOR CONGRESS MEETS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The Jewish National Workers' Committee held the first Jewish labor congress here on Saturday. About 400 delegates were present. Dr. B. Rosenblatt said the future would see more emigration of Jews from the United States than immigration into this country.

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LABOR NOT A UNIT ON MOONEY STRIKE

Authority of Delegates to the Chicago Congress to Bind the Local Organizations Doubtful—Federation Rules Are Cited

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—The calling of a general strike of all organized labor of the United States will not be such an easy matter as it might appear on paper, it was forcibly brought out by some of the conservatives of the National Labor Congress held here last week in regard to the Mooney case.

The convention as called at Chicago was not, in the real sense of the word, a convention of the American Federation of Labor. It was called by the International Workers' Defense League, which has charge of the endeavor of organized labor to bring about the release of Thomas J. Mooney. Delegates were sent from the various local and central bodies, but not as delegates to a regular federation convention. In many cases the delegates were uninstructed, and some had the power to act only upon the Mooney case. Others had the authority to go still further if the convention wished to take up other questions.

Speaking on the matter of the power of the convention to bring about a strike, A. Johansson, a member of the resolutions committee of the convention, stated that it must consider the silent opposition that the international officers of the A. F. of L. would wield against it, and that the consent of the rank and file of organized labor must be gained.

He said he represented the carpenters, who numbered 320,000 men, and he could not speak for the general officers. Not one of the international executive committee of the carpenters had expressed himself on the Mooney case. The constitution of the federation requires, he said, that either the international officers institute a strike, or that 25 local unions in that many states ask to have a referendum submitted on the question. He urged the convention not to be carried away with the belief that national officers had no resources, should they desire to defeat or oppose the action of the convention.

He urged an appeal for federal intervention, as there was no doubt it was the action that had been taken by President Wilson that had saved Mooney from paying the extreme penalty of the law.

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convention, Mr. Johansson declared, could give any guarantee that any general officer of the association would sanction the move to strike, and the same, he said, applied to the other internationalists. The convention, he maintained, had no power, directly or indirectly, to modify the constitution of the American Federation of Labor, and if action was to be taken it would have to be taken in the regular way.

NAVY TO FORCE WAR BOARD CONTRACTS

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia

—Every power of the Navy Department will be used to force the acceptance by companies with which it has contracts of awards made by the War Labor Board, Secretary Daniels said on Saturday after a conference with Joint-Chairman Taft of the board, on the situation growing out of the Bethlehem Steel Company's refusal to put into operation one of these awards. It appears, he said, that the Bethlehem Company had agreed some months ago to permit collective bargaining and the establishment of shop committees among its employees, but as soon as the armistice was signed, "the company lost interest." Mr. Daniels pointed out that every contract let by the Navy included a cancellation clause.

BOSTON RAILWAY WAGE AWARD

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Boston News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Under a wage award of the National War Labor Board miscellaneous employees of the Boston Elevated Railway Company will receive wages based on three classes, the first receiving 55 cents per hour, the second 50 cents, the third 45 cents.

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MEN WANTED FOR MERCHANT MARINE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Five hundred American seamen of more than two years' experience on deep water, and 500 mechanics with engineering experience are wanted at once by the United States Shipping Board, to be trained as deck officers and marine engineers, respectively, for the merchant marine, the board announced on Sunday.

The seamen will be trained in navigation at 21 free navigation schools maintained by the board, and the mechanics at free courses in technical colleges or at the special marine engineering schools of the board. Stationary and locomotive engineers, machinists who have worked on marine engines, and marine officers and water tenders will be accepted for the engineering courses.

When the sailors have completed a six weeks' course of study and the engineers a month's course, they will be examined for licenses as third mates and third assistant engineers, respectively, and sent to sea. Free technical education, with the prospect of high pay and good living conditions afloat, are attracting an ambitious class of men to the service.

LIVING COST OF FAMILY OF FIVE

NEW YORK, New York—The minimum cost of maintaining a family of five in New York is \$1300 a year, according to Ben Howe, secretary of the Community Council for Defense, who testified on Saturday in the hearing of the harbor boatmen's wage controversy under the auspices of the War Labor Board.

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RECORD OF PUBLIC RAILWAY CONTROL

Conditions in the United States Early in the War Contrasted With Present Status—Food Fuel and Troop Movement

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Apart from any partisan view of the railroad question relating to government or private control, The Christian Science Monitor has been able to obtain from Frank McManamy, assistant director of operations, certain facts concerning the accomplishment of the Railroad Administration during the last year. Speaking of some of the conditions in the early part of the war, he said:

"At a time when the shortage of coal was most acute, there were 8500 loaded cars in the territory east of Charleston, Parkersburg, and Wheeling, West Virginia, and Connellsville, Pennsylvania, and north of Roanoke, Virginia, and 7000 of these loads of coal were on one railroad and within a comparatively short distance of points where it was most urgently needed. On one railroad, only 34 per cent of the cars needed by the mines were furnished, and at one time, 248 of these mines were idle, due to lack of cars."

"Due to these conditions, the production of bituminous coal in January, 1918, was 65,294 carloads less than the corresponding month in 1917. Unless this condition was improved, it meant disaster to the country, because the whole fabric of the war machine revolved around this question of coal supply."

"Equally serious was the threatened shortage of foodstuffs for export for our Allies. The Food Administration had arranged a program under which 1,180,000 tons of food of all kinds were to be forwarded each month to the Allies, but, due to the transportation difficulties, only 750,000 tons were forwarded in January, 1918, and at the rate of progress at that time, considerably less would have been forwarded in February."

"Another serious condition which threatened to paralyze the manufacturing industry in the East was the closing down of blast furnaces in the eastern territory. Early in January, due to transportation difficulties, about 17 per cent of the blast furnaces in the eastern territory were closed, and this situation grew worse until, on Feb. 1, 23 per cent were closed."

"The statement has been made, and generally accepted, that these conditions were due to car shortages and locomotive shortages, and while this correctly represents the situation so far as the shipper himself is concerned, from a standpoint of railroad operation, such a condition did not exist."

"To illustrate the effort of increasing the number of locomotives beyond the capacity of the shops and roundhouses, the following specific instances may be noted: At one point, 49 locomotives were kept out of service, or damaged on account of being allowed to freeze. A new United States locomotive was sent there, to help relieve the situation, but on account of the roundhouse and yards being blocked with dead engines, they were unable to take care of it, and it was allowed to freeze up, thus adding to the number of damaged locomotives which must be repaired before they could be used."

"I could go on almost indefinitely referring to conditions at various terminals, but this is, no doubt, sufficient to illustrate, in a measure, the conditions which confronted the Railroad Administration when it assumed control of the railroads."

"That this situation could not be successfully handled by independently operated railroads, was evidenced by the fact that months before the government assumed control an attempt was made to coordinate the operation of the railroads into a national system, through what was termed the Railroad War Board, which was composed of some of the most prominent railroad men in the country, and it is undoubtedly true that had it not been for the work of this board, the government would have been forced to assume control of the railroads at an earlier date."

"When this board had done much to facilitate the movement of traffic, it lacked authority to deal with the situation as a whole."

"Starting in the midst of the most severe winter known in railroad history, with many terminals congested with freight, and with many shops and roundhouses filled to their capacity with defective locomotives, the Railroad Administration cleared up the congestion, repaired the locomotives, and in addition thereto moved more freight and more passengers than had ever before been handled in a corresponding period."

"The records of passengers carried one mile during the nine months' period ended Sept. 30, show an increase of 4,673,255,103, and the number of tons freight hauled one mile shows an increase during the same period of 5,553,470,440."

"In connection with handling the ordinary business during the period from the first day of January, 1918, to the date the armistice was signed, an average of 625,434 troops per month were handled, which means a total of 6,496,150 men, and during this entire period there were but 16 serious train accidents in which enlisted men suffered."

"Within 60 days we were handling more of the essential commodities than were handled during the corresponding period in any previous year. During



"The trading post is as truly a part of the Navajo's life as his dwelling"

PUBLIC OWNERSHIP SEEN AS SOLUTION

Massachusetts Public Service Commission Reaches Conclusion in View of Predicament of Trolley Transportation System

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts—In its sixth annual report to the Legislature, the Massachusetts Public Service Commission declares that some radical measures must be taken to remedy the predicament of the trolley transportation system in the commonwealth, and, after exhaustively considering the subject from various angles, reaches the conclusion that public ownership and operation, either state or municipal, is the only logical solution.

"It is difficult," the commission states, "to escape the conclusion that the only plan which can be really effective in meeting the needs of the existing situation is the outright purchase or taking of the railways by the municipalities or by the commonwealth. Under public ownership there would be no trouble about capital, for the credit of the railways would be the credit of the community. Nor would there be any difficulties as to fares, for the commonwealth could at will continue the present policy of placing the entire burden upon car riders, or shift such portion of this burden as it saw fit to general taxation."

"Realizing that it is exposed to certain dangers, we do not find the arguments commonly urged against public operation entirely convincing. Doubtless illustrations of inefficiency are not hard to find, but certainly it is no more difficult to find similar instances in the case of private management, as New England well knows from bitter experience. Under the spur of competition, private initiative probably develops maximum efficiency, but there is little evidence that this is true in the case of natural monopolies. Publicly operated enterprises may be manipulated improperly for political ends, but so are many privately managed public utilities, as those who are familiar with political history will readily concede. In the past at least, these corporations have been one of the great corrupting influences. The public trustees of the Boston Elevated have found it necessary to raise fares, and have been unable, under the stress of war conditions and with the property which was taken over by them, to furnish good service; but, in general, this is equally true of the railway companies, both in this State and elsewhere, which have remained under private management."

"Without venturing further into this realm of controversy, however, it will be agreed that this country has never hesitated to take over enterprises when private initiative could not be relied upon to produce the results demanded by the public interest. Illustrations are the schools, highways, canals, waterways, water supply, drainage, fire prevention, and irrigation. If, then, a similar point has been reached in electric railway transportation, the Commonwealth will be following no very novel or radical course if it now turns to public operation. While the management and operation of street railways would involve the exercise of administrative functions more complex in some respects than those of other enterprises which have already passed from private to public control, we have little fear that the changed con-

ditions resulting from the assumption of direct public responsibility for this public service would be cause for more regret than in the cases above cited. "No doubt the usual amount of human imperfection would be manifested in the case of public operation, but railway service comes so close home to the people that they would not long tolerate a dishonest or inefficient public management. But, whatever view may be entertained of the relative merits of private and public operation where conditions permit free choice between the two, the fact that public aid seems to offer the only practicable means of escape from present transportation ills forces us, of necessity, if not from choice, to include public operation as an integral part of any plan that may be devised for the solution of our street railway problems."

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NAVAJO TRADING POSTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Let the person who believes that the day of the Indian trader in the United States has passed and that his only record is to be found in the annals of the voyagers of the Northwest or in Washington Irving's "Astoria and Captain Bonneville" but go to the vast arid domain of the Navajo Indians which is situated in the extreme northwestern corner of New Mexico and the contiguous northeastern corner of Arizona and he will there come upon trading posts and traders in plenty.

Their setting will invariably be picturesque: a low, adobe building at a crossing of trails, or by a waterhole set, mayhap, with its rear to a sheltering mesa, its rude porch overlooking a boundless desert landscape such as artists travel across continents to paint. At the hitching rail before the store stand a half dozen saddle ponies—"chronies" in Western parlance, garishly caparisoned with bright blankets and high horned saddles and bridles ornamented with more or less silver according to the owner's wealth in the tribe. An automobile may also be seen standing before the door while its tourist driver inquires his way of the trader within, or restocks his provisions. Formerly it was the vehicle known as a buckboard drawn by horses by which such journeys were laboriously made, but its use has now been discontinued. Even much of the freighting of goods to these out-of-the-way places—for there are no railroads in Navajo land—is done by automobile although the long caravan of teams and wagons urged on by its native driver is still a familiar sight.

The trading post is as truly a part of the Navajo's life as his hogan or dwelling. The latter is always located at no greater distance than necessary from one of the trading posts, which offers him a rendezvous for social gatherings, as well as a place for the exchange of his products for others of utility manufacture by the white men. Some of the older established traders give annual fiestas or celebrations which are attended by the Navajos from far and near. They come especially to participate in the various races on foot and horseback and to enjoy the intercourse with their tribesmen.

At the trading post an exchange of wool, blankets, hides, and an occasional bag of wheat or corn is made for ready-made garments and shoes for the men, calico and crimson, black, dark blue or green velvet to be converted into riding costumes by the women, saddles, hardware, soap, matches, lard, sugar, canned goods of all kinds, peanuts, candy and chewing gum. An exchange which always impresses the outside observer is that of the native handwoven blankets for those of factory weave on account of the latter being lighter, warmer and more flexible for use as a wrap.

The outsider, likewise, marvels at the prodigious amount of silver belts and necklaces of lovely tinted coral beads, of wonderful strands of turquoise, displayed, until he learns that they are left as pledges by the Indians when they have not the money to pay for their purchases. The value of such pledges often greatly exceeds the amount due the trader. If not redeemed—which rarely occurs—they may be sold by the trader. This is the latter's safeguard against non-payment of debts, although the Navajos as a people are noted for their honesty, as well as for their shrewdness. On the other hand, certain regulations are imposed by the government for the protection of the Indians against unscrupulous traders. One is that a permit must be obtained for opening a store, another that the money for an Indian's produce must be given into his hand with each transaction even if it is to be immediately paid back to the trader, and still another that the trader's account books be kept on the counter for open inspection at any time.

With legal authority for one day off in three, but with a city unable to pay for such an arrangement, the 500 or more firemen here tendered their resignations to the Mayor on Jan. 1. This was called and generally accepted as a fireman's strike, but the Ohio fireman is a state officer to the extent that he subscribes to the support of its laws, and "he could not go on strike" against the State. There is a seven years' penitentiary sentence for that; therefore he did not strike, he resigned. Having resigned, however, he immediately returned to duty under the three eight-hour shift plan, the captain remaining in charge of one shift, and an elective leader taking charge of each of the other two.

They are all enjoying 16 hours off, or a day in three, and legal efforts to compel them to return to the old hours of duty have failed because the ordinance granting the men the eight-hour day is on the city statute books and the men were declared to be fulfilling the law in every particular. Some day the city will fulfill its legal obligations to pay the back pay compensation to the men for overtime since the passage of the ordinance.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office
NEW YORK, New York—President Wilson's 14 points are indorsed by the tentative platform of the Independent American Labor Party, which states immediately after that indorsement that: "We demand the application of the principle of self-determination to Ireland."

The further demand is made, that "our government refrain from interfering in the internal affairs of Russia, or any other country," and the same plank favors the immediate withdrawal of the armed forces of the United States from Russia. It also favors "the efforts to make the peace of the world permanent by the establishing of a League of Nations. Supplementing the League of Nations and to make that instrument of international democracy vitally effective for humanity, we favor a league of the workers of all nations pledged and organized to enforce the destruction of autocracy, militarism and economic imperialism throughout the world and to establish an international labor standard, to bring about world-wide disarmament and open diplomacy, to the end that there shall be no more kings and no more wars."

FIREMEN SET UP EIGHT-HOUR DAY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CLEVELAND, Ohio—The firemen of Cleveland, who have been for about a year on duty 16 hours a day, though the people of Cleveland voted them an eight-hour day, have recently put that schedule into operation on their own account, and are carrying it out in a manner probably unheard of in the municipal records of the United States.

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AMERICAN LABOR PARTY PLATFORM

Self-Determination for Ireland and Non-Interference in Russia or Any Other Country Are Favored by New Organization

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

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The demands made in the platform are based on this preamble:

"If we, the workers, are to enjoy freedom and embrace our full opportunities in the new nation about to emerge out of the suffering and sacrifices of the great world conflict now closed, it behooves labor to formulate its own program of fundamental, social, economic and political change and establish an independent American labor party to carry out that program. If we are to escape from the decay of civilization, we must insure that what is presently to be built is a social order based not on fighting, but on fraternity; not on competitive struggle for the means of bare life, but on deliberately planned cooperation in production and distribution by and for the benefit of all who participate with hand or brain; not on the inequality of riches, but on the systematic approach toward a healthy equality of material circumstances for every person born in the world. There should be no subject nations, subject races, subject colonies, subject classes, or a subject sex; but in industry, as well as in government, we propose to build on that equal freedom, that general consciousness of consent, and that widest possible participation in power, both economic and political, which is characteristic of democracy."

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THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

A Little Story of Tunnels

You must have listened to some grown persons discussing the possibility of a tunnel under the English Channel. Have you ever made the crossing from Dover to Calais, or the other way round? If you have, you understand well enough how, although the distance is not great, the waves can tumble the little steamers about in fine style. Did you stand far up toward the bow, watching the plucky boat plow its way on between waves so high on either side that they almost resembled a tunnel? Of course, that was fine sport. Would you be more glad or sorry if, some day, you found your train or your motor slipping from the mainland down into a safe and dry real tunnel, leading under those waves, all the way from England to France? There is probability that this will happen at a time not too long distant.

Why not? There are tunnels under water, plenty of them. The New York subway goes through one, you know, under the East River, between lower Manhattan and Brooklyn. Have you never imagined that you could hear the swishing of the water, as the train plunges down, going faster through its cool, dark passage? The Pennsylvania Railroad has another tunnel under the Hudson, too; when you travel, for instance, from Boston to Washington, your train first crosses Hell Gate Bridge, then enters the tunnel under the East River (still a different one than that which leads to Brooklyn), comes out suddenly at the Pennsylvania Station, only to dart into another great tunnel which brings it to the Jersey shore. It is really very thrilling, don't you think so? It makes you want to know how tunnels are made, how rock is broken up and soft earth overhead kept from caving in.

Then, also, tunnels are not by any means modern conveniences, you will find. The ancient Egyptians knew ways of tunneling through rock; so did the Nubians and most other ancient civilized peoples, including the Aztecs in America. One very ancient tunnel under the river Euphrates was made, we may read, by first diverting the river channel, so that the masonry could be constructed, in the bed of the river, then turning the waters back into their regular course. This way would be considered a clumsy one today; but, when it came to tools for maneuvering the rock, the ancients were rather better supplied. For the Egyptians, at least, knew much about quarrying.

The Romans were by far the most skillful tunnelers of olden times. As with their roads, their aqueducts and their public buildings, they were industrious, too; there were many Roman tunnels and these people found out how to use fire to break away the great rocks which were in their path. Suddenly they would turn cold streams of water upon the hot rock, thus causing enormous cracks which made their work simpler. They had marvelous ideas about how to get the best possible light into their tunnels; the Romans thought all these points out most carefully and nothing to them was too difficult a task to be undertaken.

In the Middle Ages, tunnels were used more often for military purposes than for the benefit of the public, as in roads and aqueducts. Those were the days in which the nobles lived in strong castles, often perched upon mighty rocks, the butts of their retainers clustered close about the castle for protection. The one thought was to be well fortified against warlike neighbors or enemies from farther distant places. They entrenched themselves behind stout walls which scarcely admitted light enough to enable dwellers there to see what they were about; there were drawbridges, lanes and outposts, walls, moats. And, in many a feudal castle, there was a secret underground passage or tunnel, through which the besieged could make their escape, if conditions looked bad for them and their enemies were about to take possession.

One of the famous castles, high above the river Rhine, is said to have such a mysterious tunnel running for quite a distance underground and finally coming up at the very edge of the river. Here the people of the castle might have a chance of fleeing by boat or swimming through the swift-flowing current to the opposite bank, and so to safety. No wonder they needed such tunnels, when castles changed hands so often and so unexpectedly. Someone has provided himself with a secret tunnel, in these days of the Twentieth Century. Didn't you read that the Kaiser had one made ready for him to make his safe escape, in case allied airships came too near his headquarters with their bombs? I did, so, you see, these old ways have not been altogether forgotten even yet.

It was not until after the days of gunpowder that the finest of the tunnels could be made; this valuable tool was first used in tunnel work at a place in France, when the Languedoc Canal was being constructed in the latter part of the Seventeenth Century. After that the popularity of tunnels, for the public convenience and for the furthering of commercial enterprises, grew rapidly. Tunnels on canals, tunnels in mines, tunnels on railroads, tunnels under the water, all these have followed; until, today, all of us can probably remember one or two tunnels which we have met on our few travels, in whatever country. If we have been fortunate, we have perhaps been through one of the celebrated Swiss mountain tunnels, among the greatest in the world. For some while, men were cautious about attempting to build tunnels through soft ground, for that is more difficult than through rock, of course. But now that sort of work is well understood, being achieved without any hesitation. It would take a long time, and a

great many pages, to explain just how tunnels are made. With rock, men blast, you know, picking up the broken fragments as they go along. The St. Gotthard, in Switzerland, is this sort of a tunnel. When men set about building tunnels through soft earth or under the beds of rivers and channels, the task is quite a different one, for they must keep the water from flowing in and the roof of the tunnel from tumbling down over their heads. The roof has to be supported with timbers or steel; and, for keeping out the water, there are two important processes: the compressed air system and the shield system. The compressed air method checks the inrush of the water, while the shield method uses a cylinder of steel plate, with a sharp edge to push its way along, and openings through which the earth is drawn in small amounts. It sounds all very difficult and mysterious here. But, just go to where a tunnel is being built, and observe for yourself; then you will understand why the tunnel under the English Channel may be attempted at almost any time.

The Cheery Bird

"Chick-a-dee! dee! Good morning! Chick-a-dee!"

It was the tiniest call, but so bright and cheery that Alice looked eagerly around for the owner. There he was, perched on a twig, not a foot away, a little ball of soft, gray feathers, smaller even than a sparrow. Evidently he was trying hard to get acquainted, for again came his call: "Chick-a-dee! dee! Good morning! Chick-a-dee! dee!"

"Good morning," answered Alice, glad to have something to talk to this cold, wintry day.

"It is a good morning, isn't it?" queried the chickadee.

Alice had just been thinking that it was the reverse, wondering how she was ever to pass the long days of the winter that had barely begun. In the city, where she had lived until two months ago, she would have known what to do on every moment; but here on the farm, miles away from a town, a long walk from the nearest neighbor, and with no one to play with, it was a different situation. The summer, she knew, would be all right; there would be the garden, where she was to have a little plot of ground to herself, the great fields to romp in, the cool, shady woods in which she could roam, and countless birds and butterflies for company. But the winter was so different; the woods were big and bare and the wind in the trees made strange, mournful sounds or else the very stillness of them awed her. Everything was so vast, so bare and so silent. This was why, instead of romping out of doors, she preferred to stay in the house and view the big outside world from the window. Some of this she told the chickadee by way of answering his question.

"That's because you don't know the winter," he said positively, cocking his little head on one side. "I live here all the year and I think I like the winter time best of all."

"But everything is so still," protested Alice.

"That's because the insects are gone; they're what make such a noisy hum all summer, and then, too, many of the song birds are away. But the winter has beautiful sounds. There's the crunching on the crisp, hard snow, and the creak of wagon wheels when it's very cold, and then there's the wind in the trees."

"But I don't like that," said Alice.

The chickadee looked at her in surprise. "Then you've never listened to it in the pine trees. Swish-h! swish-h! it goes, for all the world like the surf on the shore. I just love the wind. Sometimes the trees are coated with ice; then, when the wind comes, the branches rattle like pieces of glass. That's the time to be out. Ting-a-ling! ting-a-ling! they go, reminding me of that little glass affair that hangs on your porch."

"What an observing little bird you are," cried Alice; "that's our glass wind bell."

"Well, the trees sound like that, only louder. You couldn't hear that in summer, now, could you?"

"No," admitted Alice; "I think that must be lots of fun to hear; I am going to ask mother to let me come out, the next time we have a sleety snow, to hear them."

"You know how the brook tinkles in summer," continued the chickadee; "wait until it freezes over on top and then listen to it. It's the softest, daintiest sound, almost as soft as the snow when it falls."

"You can't hear snow fall," said Alice stoutly.

"Oh, yes, you can," replied the chickadee, positively; "you can hear the first snow, when the ground is all crumpled leaves. And then, think of the beauty of the winter time! You can't really know the trees until then. Do you realize that there's a bud, on the end of each tiny branch, waiting to open until the winter is over? Last of all, there's the snow, and there is nothing prettier than that, is there?"

This time Alice perfectly agreed with him.

"The thing is," continued the chickadee, "you can't know the winter all at once, as you do the summer; you have to get acquainted slowly, but, after you do know it, you'll love it."

He jumped down on the twig below, ruffled his feathers, and made ready to fly. "I must be off; there's a house on the other side of the valley where they never forget the birds. It isn't quite so easy to find food now as it was in the summer, and I'm always sure of finding something to eat there."

"Oh, dear," said Alice, feeling about in her pockets. "I thought perhaps I could find a piece of cake, but it's all gone. I didn't think of the birds when I ate it, or I would have saved a

piece. I can't bear to have you fly all the way across the valley, just to get something to eat. If you wait a moment, I'll run to the kitchen. Is there anything you like best?"

"If you don't mind," answered the chickadee, "and have it to spare, I'd like a piece of suet."

"Suet!" exclaimed Alice.

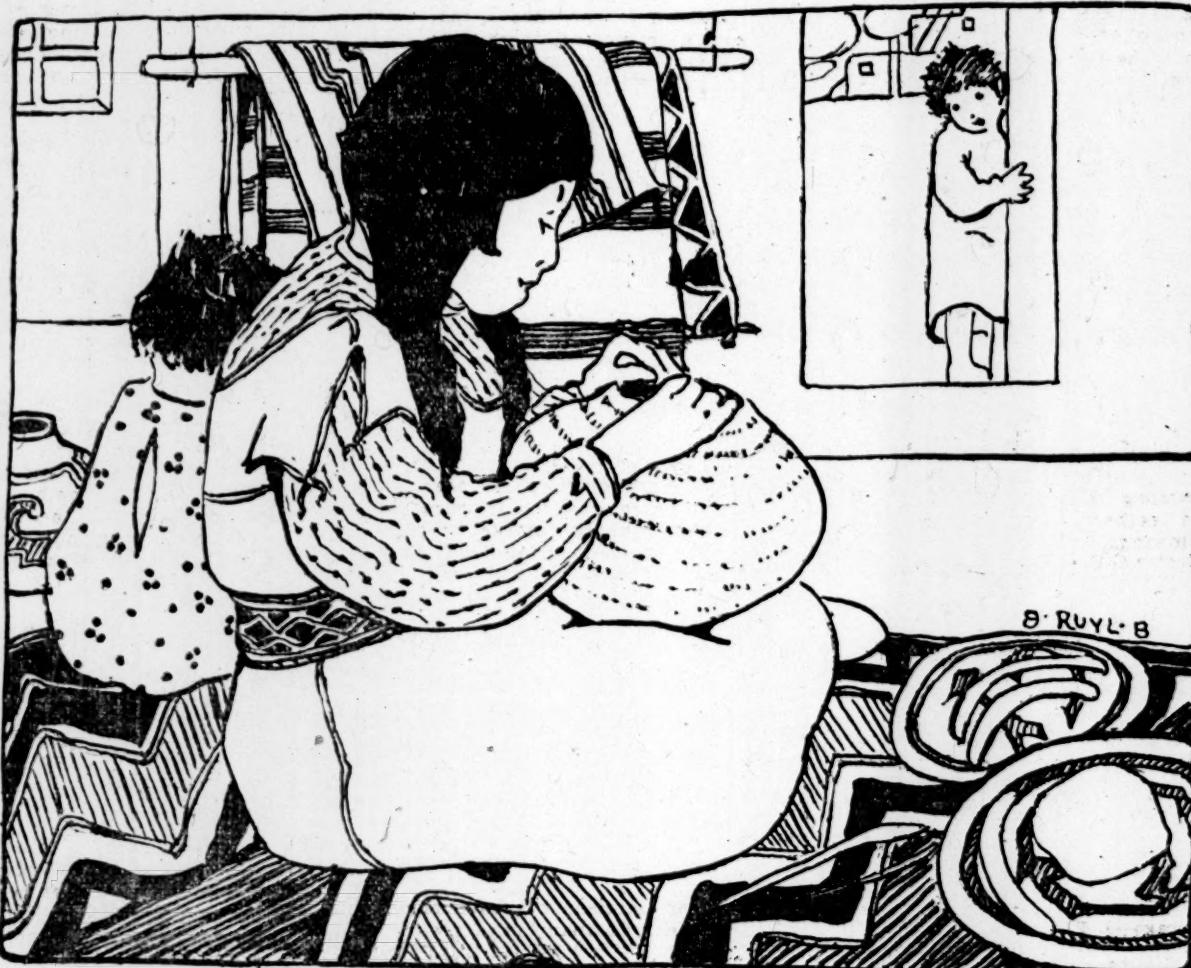
"Certainly, suet," replied the chickadee, "and if, after you get it, you tie a string to it and fasten the string to a bush, I'll be greatly obliged to you. Then I can enjoy it for a long time."

"It seems funny to me to eat it this way," remarked Alice, after she returned from the kitchen and had fixed

tened to say, "It's like cleaning house—everything topsy-turvy."

"That's it exactly; it wouldn't do not to have any carpet down; the so minute a corner of the white one comes up, the green one is slipped into its place. That's why, before the snow is gone, you can find the arbutus and the pussy willows and the water cress, sometimes even the maples. Then the song birds that have been away return, and they are all so happy to be here again that one can't hear himself think for noise. Then I begin to think that spring is the most beautiful time of the year."

"I shall, too," replied Alice, "and



"With her hands she works it round and round"

the suet under the chickadee's direction, "but I guess it wouldn't if I were a bird. Do all birds like it?"

"Oh, no," answered the chickadee, "the sparrows and the juncos, and the robins prefer crumbs, but we like the suet, and so do the jays."

"I thought the birds all flew away in the winter, except the sparrows."

"My, no," returned the chickadee; "there are plenty of birds, if you look for them, but they are not out all the time. They like to snuggle down in their homes, just as you do on a cold, wet day. Few birds stay here all the year, as the chickadees do; but some birds winter here, coming from the Far North where it is so much colder. Besides the sparrows and juncos, there are the crows, the robins, the flickers, and ever so many others. Of course, you know the owl that lives in that tree over there, and the covey of quail that make their home in that hollow stump right back of you? They never go away. The dearest little family of squirrels in that big chestnut yonder, and down under the big rock in the meadow is a red fox that would pay you to know. He's been there a great many years, and is very friendly, I assure you. Has the field mouse taken up her quarters in the barn? She told me, some time ago, she intended doing this as soon as the cold weather came. I haven't seen her about for quite a while."

"How do you know them all?" asked Alice in surprise.

"Because I make it my business to," replied the chickadee. "Winter is the great time for getting acquainted. At other seasons, we are too busy with our own affairs to pay much attention to each other, but, when winter comes, we like to go visiting. Would you like to see where I live?"

Alice had been wanting to ask the chickadee about his very thing all the time, but she hadn't liked to seem inquisitive, so she was glad when the chickadee himself brought it up. "Do you live near?" she asked.

"Just over in that stump of a gray birch."

"Oh, have you a nest there?" Alice cried, looking in vain for some evidence of it.

"Wait and you'll see."

When they reached the gray birch, the chickadee paused on the top of the stump, and so like it was he in color that, for a moment, Alice thought she had lost him; then he disappeared down its hollow inside. Alice stood on tiptoes and peered over the top, but, though she could see part way down the tree, there was nothing to be seen of Chickadee. Then, "Chick-a-dee! dee!" came almost at her elbow, and she saw his tiny bill thrust out of a knot-hole.

"Oh, there you are!" Alice cried, delightedly.

"I wish you could see in and find out how snug and warm we are," said the chickadee. "No matter how hard the wind blows or how deep the snow is, we are always comfortable; so why should I travel hundreds of miles away to spend my winters? Besides, you see, if I stay here, I have all the fun of seeing Spring come back and put down her green carpet."

"Why, it is like a carpet, isn't it?" cried Alice.

"Of course," replied the chickadee, appearing at the top of the stump; "Winter puts down a white one and then, by and by, Spring comes along, takes it up and puts a fresh green one in its place."

"And between times," Alice has-

tened to say, "I'm so glad I shall be here to watch the green carpet going down; but I know I am going to like the winter, too." She held out her hand, covered with its soft, warm mitten, and the chickadee flew down confidently and perched upon it.

"Dear little chickadee," said Alice, caressingly; "I just love you for making me know you. I'm coming to see you every day, and when it's too stormy for me to come, then you must visit me. I'll leave a window open for you and something to eat." After a moment, he flew back to his perch on the stump. Alice started away, then ran back to him.

"I've a new name for you," she cried; "I'm going to call you the 'Cheery Bird.' The real reason you stay all winter, and don't go away, is just so you can cheer people up."

The chickadee said the nicest thing he could say, and in the tenderest, cheeriest, most loving way:

"Chick-a-dee! dee! chick-a-dee! dee!"

The Poet and the Trees

The village of Hoddesdon, in Hertfordshire, sets us all a good example, says the Little Paper, London. Two soldier boys, before going to the war, planted acorns, which have now grown into young trees, and are flourishing in readiness for peace.

These boys have served their country doubly well. If every boy and every girl would secure acorns and plant them . . . we should in time have oaks enough to replace those which are being cut down to carry us through the war. It is just the sort of thing that Virgil would have done. Virgil, the Roman poet, was a boy of 14 . . . all but nineteen centuries ago, but ever since he has been the great forester of Europe. There has never been a period . . . when his works have not been classroom exercises.

But the astonishing thing is that, all those centuries ago, Virgil wrote for the instruction of the world more about trees than most corn-growing farmers know today. He knew more of grafting and budding than most modern English gardeners know. He was the Luther Burbank of the plant-world, man of the generation which preceded the birth of Jesus. We have only to read him to see what a master of the subject he was.

We must remember, as we read, that forestry is a new subject for us in these days. Yet here, in the days of Caesar, is the Roman poet knowing all about it. He shows how woods and forests must be thinned, not merely by felling trees, but by transplanting into the open, trees overcropped and robbed of light and air. He shows how the soil must be prepared; how the wild tree, sour or unfruitful, may be made fruitful of sweet products; which trees are best raised from suckers and which from seed.

Kindness Makes for Service

It was once commented upon by Joseph F. Smith that, wherever men are kindest to their animals, there do those animals give the best service to men. As example, the writer cited Holland and Denmark, where the utmost affection and care is bestowed upon the cows, which there give freely of their milk, and the dairying industry flourishes.

"Of course," replied the chickadee, appearing at the top of the stump; "Winter puts down a white one and then, by and by, Spring comes along, takes it up and puts a fresh green one in its place."

"And between times," Alice has-

In an Indian Village

Molding the Clay Jar

The mother, who sits by the fire all day, sits molding a jar out of clay. She kneads it and rolls it and builds it, roll on roll, holding firm with her hand and pressing the edges together until it looks like a basket. With her hands she works it round and round, smoothing the outside, smoothing the inside, till it has not a ridge in it anywhere. Then she bakes it in a little oven, built out in the open field, to make it hard and firm; and when the fire has gone out and the jar is cool,

creeping out and looked unconcernedly at them both.

"I've told you before," said Breezy Boo severely, "that you mustn't fall asleep before the daisies fold their petals. Now, look here—" But the crimson wings had opened and the ladybird had flown.

"Going home to her children, I suppose," snorted Breezy Boo, and the daisy sighed.

Wide open now were the rosy-tipped petals, shining and dewy wet. She looked after the important little man, out of the corner of her goldie eyes, and yawned. "Do you know what I was dreaming?" she asked Timothy, in a soft, small voice. "Why, that I had danced off the stalk and had flown right up to the sun, where he had a buttonhole of me! It was all bright up there, and so warm. Every time I'm having a dream like this, I hear a voice calling: 'Wake up, wake up!' and there's Breezy Boo again."

She sighed and then suddenly straightened herself, and said: "There he is! He's come! Look, look! The sun! Now he'll dry my face!" And she turned her face up toward the sky, where a warm, gold sun now beamed.

Gone were the gray and the rose of the dawn, and out of the sapphire sky shone that sun on hundreds of buttercups and daisies, turning to him their faces to be dried. Silvery notes poured forth from the woods and meadows. Earth was awake once more for another splendid day. Breezy Boo and his brothers might rest in the grass; their work was done for that morning.

Timothy then sat down with Breezy Boo, under a bush laden with honeysuckle and roses, and met other Boos, Jerry Boo and Merry Boo and Trill Boo, and they had a picnic, and they told him many stories about the flowers.

Breezy Boo had once lived in a small green wood, in which there glimmered a deep green lake. There he had looked after primroses and bluebells. "Bluebells!" cried Breezy Boo, "thousands of 'em! Looked just as though the sky had scattered its blue over the ground. You should have heard them chiming! That's when the wind blows a certain way, you know! There, in that deep green that you get in some woods, where hardly a sunbeam steals through, even the birds would stop to listen." He looked thoughtfully into space for a while, with his tiny hands round his knees and his chubby chin resting on them.

Timothy was having such a happy time with the Boos, playing and talking, that he was surprised to find that it was late afternoon, with a red sun slipping down the sky. Breezy Boo, who was balancing himself on a mushroom, said: "Well, bedtime! I suppose you would like to stay and see it all."

Timothy said, Yes, please, he would like it very much. Again the hurry and scampering of the morning took place, putting the buttercups and bluebells to bed! And it was so easy task; at least, as far as the daisies were concerned. The buttercups were already nodding their golden heads on their tall, slim stalks, and were delighted to be brushed and tidied and tucked up for the night. But such protesting from the wide-eyed daisies! One little voice was saying vigorously: "Breezy Boo, oh, Breezy Boo! Not yet! Just a little longer! It's so light; look, the sky is still all blue!" Timothy looked and found it was the same funny little daisy who objected to being awakened from her dreams.

However, Breezy Boo was firm and soon the golden eyes were hidden and the petals folded; the daisy slept. Some time afterward, she told Timothy that, the same night, she dreamed she was plucked by baby fingers to become a member of a daisy chain.

The blue sky faded from blue to rose and gold, then to silver and mother of pearl, then gray, and at last to velvety darkness and a star powdered dark blue. The slow, deep breathing of earth and the flowers could be heard. Back in his cave, dreaming of Boos and gardens of flowers, Timothy Blink cuddled down in his bed of leaves. And, strangely, he found himself wondering if the Boos were not just bees, fat and golden and humming, after all.

Timothy Blink and Breezy Boo

A little man in a bright gold coat and breeches and yellow stockings and shoes surveyed Timothy, as he lay fast asleep in his cave, very early one summer morning. It was so early that the birds still slept in the trees, with their brown heads under their wings, and the sky was a misty gray; but the small person was always up early. He now looked at Timothy with a merry twinkle in his eye, breaking into a gay little song, which went something like this:

"Before the sun has winked his eye,
Before the small birds sing,
Before the sleepy butterfly
Unfolds his azure wing,
I wake, I rise,
I greet the dawn,
And watch the gold burst through.
A very busy fellow—
My name is Breezy Boo."

By the time the song was over, little Timothy was awake and smiling. The little man doffed his cap, in which there fluttered a golden feather, and said: "Breezy Boo! At your service. And you are Timothy Blink. Do you mind being called so early?"

"Oh, no," answered Timothy. "I always get up with the sun, anyway."

"Ah!" Breezy Boo said cheerily. "Well, he's a lazy fellow. If it weren't for my calling him, he'd often oversleep himself. I can tell you. I've even known him to try to snatch another forty winks!"

He was now standing at the entrance to the cave. All at once, he gave a whistle and a cry: "Come on, come on! He's up already!"

Timothy followed him out, and Breezy Boo talked as they hurried along.

"You see, I get the flowers dressed in the morning. Of course, I don't do it all myself. There are lots of others like me. I'm working now in Sunbeam Meadow; you know, where all the buttercups are, and the daisies? Oh, those daisies! They are the laziest little things! Well, perhaps it's not so much that, but they don't like having their faces washed. Screw up their petals, you know! Here we are."

They had arrived at Sunbeam Meadow, and Timothy looked round and saw all the buttercups and daisies, fast asleep, and everywhere there were scampering little men, like Breezy Boo, with pails. "Dew," said Breezy Boo, "dew, my child." His manner was airy, but his smile was merry.

Then the work commenced. How quick these men were! They rushed from flower to flower, waking them all and even shaking the sleepy ones. The sky was changing from gray to rose, and here and there, from the bushes, came the soft chirp of a waking bird.

Timothy followed his energetic little friend and saw the petals of daisies and buttercups being carefully washed and the atoms of dust and earth being removed from their pretty faces. When one daisy opened, a bright ladybird, with her scarlet wings, came

Gyp to the Rescue

"Dot! Dot! Dorothy!" called a clear voice from the shady porch. Presently a little girl came running down the garden path, pulling her doll carriage behind her.

"Oh, here you are," said her mother, smiling. "Will you run an errand for me, dear?" she asked. "I want Aunt Mary's new recipe for strawberry preserve and, if you will run down and get it for me, I can go right on hulling the berries."

Dot was delighted to be sent on such an important errand. "I think Matilda Jane would like to go, too," she said, looking fondly at the occupant of the doll carriage.

"It seems rather a long trip for Matilda Jane, I think," said her mother thoughtfully. "Why don't you let her stay with me? You will want to take Aunt Mary a head of lettuce and some of the radishes that grew in your garden—pack them in your new basket, you know. Besides, I think Gyp is hoping very much to be asked." Gyp certainly looked as if he hoped something festive was being planned, and the moment his name was mentioned stood at attention, ears and tail bristling with eagerness.

"All right, Gyp, you can go with me," said Dot, leaning over to pat his curly brown head, while her mother fastened her shade hat under her chin. "And here, you may carry the basket part of the way, if you'll be very, very careful."

As they went through the big white gate, Dot turned to wave and explained, "We'll go down by the road and then come back through the pasture."

Gyp walked sedately at Dot's side, carrying the precious basket for some distance, till at length Dot said, "Here Gyp, it's my turn now," and then away he dashed. There were so many things that needed his attention—Farmer Brown's chickens, for instance. It was such sport to hurry them across the road. His mistress did sometimes scold, but he never could understand why, for, of course, it was only a game—a kind of tag, and he was "it."

And he liked to say good morning to the Brown's goat; they could never have much fun for Billy was always tethered under the apple tree, but there was the Angora cat walking along the fence. It was always interesting to converse with her and see how much teasing she could stand. Loud barking and jumping failed to dislodge her before his mistress called, and he had to hurry. For Dot was already far ahead. Of course, there were other yards to investigate, but he always hastened out to report to his mistress between trips; and at length, when she turned into Aunt Mary's yard, there he was close beside her.

"Why, how glad I am to have visitors this morning!" exclaimed Aunt Mary. "Have you come to spend the day with me?" she asked of the smiling little girl and her pink-tongued dog. Then Dot explained her errand and was comfortably established on the big stone step, with a fresh ginger cookie in each hand, while Aunt Mary went to unpack the basket and find the recipe.

Soon she was back with the basket carefully packed up again. "You'll find more goodies for you and Gyp in the basket [several delicate morsels had already come Gyp's way] and was glad to hear of more, for he had had a busy morning and I'm putting the rule in this envelope, right under the handle. Tell Mother, please, that my strawberries will be ready next week and that I shall be glad to have the recipe again. I won't stop to copy it today," she added.

Now Gyp preferred the trip by road, but to Dorothy the path through the pasture was most alluring. She stopped to gather buttercups and a few early daisies and, when they came to the place where the brook widened out into a sort of pond, she always stopped to watch for frogs and minnows. Today she and Gyp sat under a big tree, close by the stream, and munched their cookies and Dot was wondering if they had time to go wading, when a gust of wind carried the precious envelope and carried it off like a kite. With a cry of consternation, Dot saw it drop on the other bank of the stream, close to the water.

"Oh, Gyp, what shall we do? It's the rule that came from Devonshire. Aunt Mary said so; and she hasn't any copy. Oh, dear!"

Gyp had been dashing back and forth and, now understanding the trouble, into the stream he plunged; and, swimming to the precious envelope, he was back with it in his mouth in no time. "Oh, good Gyp, good Gyp," she cried, "thank you."

How fast they sped home, Dot clutching the rescued paper in one hand and her hat in the other, and Gyp close at her heels, carrying the basket. When Dot's mother tore off the muddy wrappings and pronounced the recipe only a little blurred and quite legible, it was hard to tell which was the happier, the little girl or her frolicsome brown puppy.

The Beaver and His House

Beavers not only make dams and canals and ponds; they construct what are called lodges as well, to serve as dwelling-places. These are made by piling up a number of logs, mingled with clods of earth, stones and clay, and digging out the soil from underneath, so as to form a sort of hut, says Our Dumb Animals.

These lodges are oven-shaped, and are from 12 to 20 feet or more in diameter, the inside chamber being about seven feet wide. So, you see, they have very thick walls. And they are generally entered by at least two underground passages, all of which open in the river bank below the surface of the water, so that the animals can go straight from their lodge into the river without showing themselves above ground at all.

Inside each lodge is a bed of soft, warm grasses and wood chips, on which the animals sleep; and it is said that each beaver has his own bed. At any rate, several animals of various ages live together in each lodge. Then, near the lodge, these wonderful creatures make a ditch or hole, which is so deep that even in the hardest winter the water in it never freezes quite to the bottom; and, in this deep place, they pile up a great quantity of logs and branches, so that in winter they may have as much bark as they require to eat.

A Wet Sheet and a Flowing Sea

A wet sheet and a flowing sea,
A wind that follows fast,
And fills the white and rustling sail,
And bends the gallant mast;
And bends the gallant mast, my boys!
While, like the eagle free,
Away the good ship flies, and leaves
Old England on the lee.

"Oh, for a soft and gentle wind!" I heard a fair one cry:
But oh, give me the swelling breeze,
And white waves heaving high, my boys.

The good ship tight and free,
The world of waters is our home,
And merry men we are.

—Cunningham.

Australia's Immense Pastoral Holdings

It has been said that the average size of pastoral holdings in the Northern Territory of Australia is 275,000 acres.

Purchase Street, Boston, Mass.

MUSIC

"Gismonda" in Chicago
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office
"Gismonda," a lyric drama in three acts and four scenes based on the drama by Victorien Sardou and set to music by Henri Février. Presented for the first time anywhere by the Chicago Opera Association at the Auditorium, Chicago, Jan. 14, 1919. The cast:

Gismonda.....Mary Garden
Almerio.....Charles Fontaine
Zaccaria.....Alfred Maguenat
Sylvestre.....Gustave Huberdeau
Soprano.....Marcel Journet
Thibaut.....Louis Beral
Agnes.....Octave Duv
Simone.....Warren Proctor
Theodore.....Desire Defrere
Andrioli.....Constantin Nicolay
Cyprien.....Marie Pruzan
Leonarda.....Frederica Dowling
Donata.....Alma Peterson
Conductor: Cleofonte Campanini.

CHICAGO, Illinois.—The production of Henri Février's opera "Gismonda" was one which, made at the Auditorium last Tuesday, Jan. 14, must have filled with emotions of satisfaction the breasts of the composer and of Cleofonte Campanini. Not only was the great theater packed with a brilliant throng but that multitude was so pleased with the new opera that it called the composer, Mr. Campanini, and the interpreting artists before the curtain many times and there were the crying of bravo and the sounds of great applause to make it clear that "Gismonda" had scored a success.

These popular tokens of satisfaction were grateful not only to the man who had called the music of "Gismonda" into being, but to the director of the Chicago Opera Association, who not always has had good fortune when new operas have been presented to the town. Mr. Campanini, harkening to the music of public enthusiasm, permitted himself, possibly, to forget the dear fortunes of "Cristoforo Colombo," of "Démétrios," of "The Girl of the Golden West." Here at last were people who apparently were vastly pleased. A conductor of genius, Mr. Campanini also is an impresario of more than ordinary gifts. "Gismonda" was a triumph for him in both capacities. He made an admirable thing of the score as he stood at the director's desk; but he had accomplished no less admirable a thing by producing it at all.

Mr. Février is known in this country as the composer of "Monna Vanna." But little else of his has found its way into the ears of the American public. Born in Paris, he came under the professional influence of Massenet, Fauré and Messager at the Conservatoire. Thirteen years ago the opera "Monna Vanna" came next—in 1906—and before "Gismonda" which Mr. Campanini produced for the first time anywhere, the composer gave "Carmosine" to the world.

The interpretation of "Gismonda" had not proceeded very far when it became apparent to connoisseurs who take thought into the qualities of style that that opera was a very different thing from "Monna Vanna." The new work, as it were, drips tune from every pore. The score is quick with melody—and it is not always exceedingly original melody. There were those who complained that "Monna Vanna" had erred on the side of seriousness. It was powerful music, they protested, but it was often dull. There are moments of banality in "Gismonda," but Mr. Février's bitterest enemy could not swear that its music lacked fluency. You meet, to be sure, old friends in Wagner's "Siegfried," the intermezzo from "Cavalleria Rusticana," choice morsels from Saint-Saëns and Debussy—but their clothes at least are new and modish and they greet you with elegance and charm.

It had not been Mr. Février's original intention to bring his "Gismonda" to America. The work was written as long ago as 1912, but its production in Paris was prevented by the war and now the war is over operative things are in a rather depressed condition in France. The composer was his own librettist, but he took Sardou's drama without much alteration as to its main incidents. It will be remembered, possibly, that Gismonda was the widow of a Duke of Athens who left her with his duchy and a little boy—Francesco. One of her nobles, Zaccaria, wishes to wed Gismonda, and to possess himself of her duchy, but Francesco, as the eventual heir to it, must be first removed. So Zaccaria causes the child, as if by accident, to be pushed into a pit where there stalks with hungry restlessness a tiger. Gismonda, who sees the "accident," is distraught. She calls upon her subjects to help her save Francesco from the maw of the wild beast and, when none volunteers to descend into the pit, she offers herself and her principality to the man who will bring back her baby safe and sound. Almerio, a humble falconer, performs that courageous deed, but when he demands his prize Gismonda tempts him. Yet in the end Almerio wins and Zaccaria is slain by Gismonda's hand.

The story is not without attractiveness to a writer of operas; clearly it was not without attractiveness to the people who, sitting in the Auditorium, applauded the composer and his work. Part of that musician's success was due, as has been said, to Mr. Campanini; part of it was due to the artists who interpreted the action on the stage. Chief of these was Miss Mary Garden, who made a dramatic possibility of Gismonda. The singing-actress from Aberdeen, Scotland, presented a moving picture of the Duchess of Athens and her skill made what might have been rather preposterous situations more or less convincing to the eye. There is not space in this place to analyze the peculiar fascination of Miss Garden. It is enough that the fascination is there. At least it is not one which grips the ear, for whatever else Miss Garden is, she is not even a passable vocalist.

Charles Fontaine played and sang the role of Almerio and he did it effectively and well. It is not particularly agreeable to set before the multitude so conscienceless a character as the rascally Zaccaria, but Alfred Maguenat accomplished a little masterpiece of art in doing it. The other parts were of less moment, but Messrs. Huberdeau, Journet, Duv, Proctor, Defrere, Nicolay and Mmes. Bérat, Pruzan, Peterson and Downing made admirable effect with them.

A special word of commendation must be given to Andrea Pavley and Serge Okulinsky and their ballet, who presented some Greek mimes at the beginning of the third act of the opera. Mr. Campanini is greatly pleased in the possession of these gifted and poetic artists—perhaps the most gifted and the most poetic to be seen in all the land. "Gismonda" is worth patronizing, if only for the privilege of observing this lovely scene.

NEW TELEPHONE RATES SUSPENDED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Massachusetts.—Suspended Postmaster-General Burleson's new schedule of telephone toll rates in Massachusetts until the close of the hearing, the Massachusetts Public Service Commission adjourned its session on Saturday until Thursday, Jan. 30. The new schedule was advertised to become operative on Jan. 21 in this State. William H. O'Brien, chief of the telephone and telegraph department of the commission, presented tabulated figures indicating that the new rates actually mean an increase of from 25 to 50 per cent throughout Massachusetts. A question as to whether or not the government actually advertised the new schedule as a decrease was answered by the statement that the government issued a bulletin advertising the new schedule as effecting a decrease on 70 per cent of the toll calls of the country and an increase on 30 per cent of the calls. It was further pointed out that as far as could be ascertained the schedule represents an increase for every state in the country, excepting Texas.

A letter from the Post Office Department was read. It set forth that the government was putting the new schedule into effect, not for the purpose of gaining increased revenue but for the purpose of standardizing the toll rates throughout the nation and removing inconsistencies and irregularities that have heretofore existed among the various telephone companies of the nation. The letter protested that the schedule in the opinion of the government is the best effort that has been devised for placing the telephone system of the country on a unified basis, and that it should not be condemned without a trial.

CHURCH REFUSES \$1,000,000 OFFER

FT. WORTH, Texas.—The Merriman Baptist Church of Ranger, which already has acquired an income of \$200,000 a year through oil wells sunk in its churchyard, has refused \$1,000,000 for the right to develop wells in the cemetery which adjoins the church. The cemetery now is surrounded by oil wells, and numerous companies have made the congregation, which has only 29 members, fabulous offers for the lot. The congregation has voted that none of its members shall profit personally by its good fortune, but that the entire income shall be devoted to church work. One hundred thousand dollars already has been distributed among Baptist institutions in this State.

MR. BRYAN ANSWERS DICKINSON CHARGE

BALTIMORE, Maryland.—William Jennings Bryan makes the following statement here concerning the letter written by J. J. Dickinson to George Sylvester Viereck, purporting to give the reasons for Mr. Bryan's resignation as Secretary of State: "I do not care to discuss letters written by other people, or their opinions; but, in regard to the incident referred to, I will say that all that I have seen so far in the Dickinson letters refers to things that took place after my resignation, and therefore could not explain the resignation. My letter to the President and his reply explain the reasons for my resignation."

MOVE TO REDUCE CURRENCY DESIGNS

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Gradual reduction of the great variety of designs of United States currency to minimize the danger of counterfeiting is under discussion between Treasury officials and members of Congress. The United States now has 54 different designs for bills of various denominations, and officials believe the resulting unfamiliarity of the public with the designs enables counterfeiters to operate more easily than if the designs were standardized. There are now in circulation five kinds of \$1 notes, five kinds of \$2 bills, six \$5s, seven \$10s, seven \$20s, six \$50s, six \$100s, four \$500s, five \$1000s, one \$5000, and two \$10,000s.

PROPOSED TAX ON WAR EXCESS PROFITS

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—United States Senate rates for taxing war-excess profits of corporations in 1920, and thereafter, estimated to raise about \$1,600,000,000 annually, were agreed to on Saturday by the Senate. The rates for 1920 provide for taxes of 20 per cent on corporations' net income in excess of credits allowed and not in excess of 20 per cent of invested capital, plus 40 per cent of the amount in excess of 20 per cent of invested capital.

PROTECTION OF INDIAN RIGHTS

Conference to Be Held in Philadelphia With a View to Getting Action by Congress

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania.—Active friends of the North American Indian will have a conference in this city on Jan. 22-23. Among those who have sent acceptances to M. K. Sniffen, secretary of the Indian Rights Association, of this city, are Arthur C. Parker of the New York State University, whose work has been principally among the Seneca tribe; Mary C. Collins of Keokuk, Iowa, who was for 40 years a missionary to the Sioux; Dr. James E. Graig and Caroline W. Andrus, both of Hampton Institute; Capt. Ray T. Bonnin of the United States Army and his wife, who is secretary of the Society of American Indians; Dr. C. A. Eastman, Edith M. Dabb, Mrs. W. C. Rose of Oklahoma, and Bishop Burleson of South Dakota and Thomas of Wyoming.

The plan of last year's conference will be followed this year. That is, instead of a pre-arranged program, ample opportunity will be given for a frank and full discussion of any subject that should be considered in connection with Indian welfare. The purposes of the conference are indicated in the announcement sent out for the meeting, a part of which is as follows:

"The subject of Indian rights may be sidetracked by Congress unless some voluntary organization keeps it alive. The Indians have loyally responded to the country's call for service in all directions, not only by enlisting in the army and navy, but in the purchase of Liberty bonds, Red Cross work, increased activity in agriculture and stock-raising. In a word, they are doing their part to help 'make the world safe for democracy.' In the readjustment process that will inevitably follow the war, the Indians should be given all the benefits that democracy can confer upon them, especially an open door to opportunity and full responsibility. Now is the time for us to urge upon Congress such legislation as may be required to meet these new conditions."

MUSIC FESTIVAL AND PEACE JUBILEE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Massachusetts.—As a part of the wide efforts being made to aid returned soldiers in obtaining employment, a music festival and international peace demonstration is to be held in Boston on Feb. 21 and 22, at the Mechanics Building, under the auspices of the Boston Chamber of Commerce in cooperation with the War Camp Community Service and other agencies active in soldier welfare. It is expected that nearly every nationality in Greater Boston will be represented in the program which, it is said, will be the most imposing musical demonstration held in this city since the five-day peace jubilee of 1869, which was in celebration of the return to peace at the conclusion of the Civil War.

A people's chorus of 1000 voices will be under the direction of Alfred Hallam, musical director of the War Camp Community Service, the participants appearing in their own national costumes. Three performances will be given, and because of the great length and variety of the program each performance will be different in character, but all will carry out the central motive of a patriotic American festival embracing the national groups which make up the community.

BOSTON'S SHARE OF ELEVATED DEFICIT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Massachusetts.—Taxpayers of Boston will be assessed approximately \$1,000,000 this year to meet the municipality's share of the deficit of the Boston Elevated Railway Company, whose dividends and operating expenses, under public control, are guaranteed by act of the Legislature. According to a report of the Finance Commission, the auditor of the Elevated estimates that the road's deficit on June 1, 1919, will be between \$5,000,000 and \$6,000,000. This total will be paid to the road out of the State's treasury, ultimately to be assessed upon the taxpayers of the cities and towns served by the railway.

The Finance Commission points out that the city's income will be reduced \$1,337,736, of which \$100,000 represents the remission of the street railway tax, while new expenses, including the Elevated deficit, will aggregate \$4,761,300. In order to meet this situation the commission has called upon the Mayor to effect economies in the public school administration, and by curtailing his comprehensive program of street improvements.

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LEGAL NOTICES

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS
State House, Boston, Jan. 16, 1919.
The Committee on Public Health will give a hearing to parties interested in House No. 31, relative to the cleaning of receptacles used in serving beverages and to cream at room No. 302, State House, on Wednesday, January 22, at 10 o'clock A. M. WILLIAM L. JOHNSON, Chairman. HARRY R. SACKETT, Clerk of the Committee.

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS

State House, Boston, Jan. 16, 1919.
The Committee on Social Welfare will give a hearing to parties interested in Senate No. 18, that draftsmen and assistant draftsmen employed in the city of Boston be entitled to receive pensions, at room No. 400, State House, on Wednesday, January 22, at 10:30 o'clock A. M. GEORGE A. HASTINGS, Chairman. GEORGE R. ELLIS, Clerk of the Committee.

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ART NEWS AND COMMENT

MURAL PAINTING

And a Lesson From "Dazzle"

Compliments to Harrisburg, Pennsylvania!

The authorities of the state capital are offering a lesson to all America in the right way of decorating a public building. The future substitute for Baedeker will certainly star the mural paintings in the state capitol of Pennsylvania.

Edwin Abbey decorated the rotunda. Later, the Senate Chamber was allotted to Miss Violet Oakley, an artist who has an instinctive sense for decoration (rare gift), a fond impulse for color, a strong feeling for drama, and a frank determination to teach and uplift not only through the mural paintings themselves, but also by means of sentences of spiritual and significant import which she inscribes, here and there, upon her symbolic pictures. Artistically this introduction of didactic literature may be questioned. To Frank Brangwyn, a born decorator, such inscriptions would be anathema; but it takes all sorts to make a world of decorators, and Miss Oakley's faith is so fearless and frank that I accept her method as an inherent part of her message. To read on the predella of "The Little Sanctuary in the Wilderness," one of her latest mural paintings, the words, "And this know assuredly that none ever trusted in the Lord and were confounded," is to realize that art with her is—as it was aforesaid—something more than mere art.

Miss Oakley is fortunate. She is to be envied by artists, if such a thing as envy exists after the great war. For in the state capitol at Harrisburg she finds her life work—consistent and sustained. Her pictures are not scattered, hidden from public sight, unget-at-able or unsold, which is the fate of many paintings; her pictures are perpetually on view in a setting that may be called incomparable.

Spaces were left for nine panels in the Senate Chamber of the state capitol at Harrisburg, and this being Pennsylvania, rightly it was decided that the subjects should deal with the early history of the Friends and with William Penn. The official title of the series is "The Creation and Preservation of the Union: Penn's Principles of Government and his Prophecy of Peace." Unofficially, to quote Miss Oakley's own words from her address delivered in the Senate Chamber in February, 1917, the theme is "Unity—the Unity of all life—and this oneness of the law of life is Love." In the same address she repeated to her audience George Fox's illuminating words, "You must come out of your knowledge into the feeling of an inward Principle of Life, if ever ye be restored to the true Unity with God, and to the true enjoyment of Him again."

A great task, you say, to embody such understanding in pictures. Assuredly! A splendid undertaking, a brave effort to lift art into the kingdom from which it has been too long banished. Obviously judgment or criticism must be postponed until the series is finished. The panels were painted for the Senate Chamber with proper regard for the environment and the lighting, and much as the panels were admired when shown in the artist's studio, and in the Pennsylvania Academy, it is but just and fair to wait until the nine panels are seen as a whole, in unity, in the place where they belong.

Five have been some time in position. Two more, legendary incidents in the life of the early Quakers, have recently been completed, and are now ready to be transported to Harrisburg. One is called "The Slave-Ship Ransomed." It is dramatic, a spirited decoration, tells the story at a glance. The tale Quakers have, name forgotten, hearing of a certain shipload of slaves about to be landed and sold, bought the entire load and sent them north to Nova Scotia, to be set free. The predella contains five small pictures bearing on the subject, the inner meaning of which is "The Force of Dominating Love of the Brethren."

The inner meaning of the other panel is "The Force of Dominating Faith in Principle." The title is "The Little Sanctuary in the Wilderness; Legend of the Latch-String." The picture is striking, indeed exciting, but hardly understandable unless one is conversant with the legend, which is so beautiful that it will become quickly known when this panel is exhibited. Between the picture and the predella is this inscription (you may protest, but you cannot help reading the inscriptions which run, like orderly little rivulets, over the panels; you read, and your diligence is fully rewarded. The inscription runs: "Although I have cast them far off among the heathen, and although I have scattered them among the countries, yet will I be to them as a Little Sanctuary in the countries where they shall come." You see the Little Sanctuary invaded by Indians—who pause on the threshold. No harm comes to the inmates because of their trust. The Legend of the Latch-String is told in a collection of "Incidents Illustrating the doctrines and history of the Society of Friends." A Friend and his family lived in a frontier settlement. Being Quakers they feared nothing. Their door had neither bar nor bolt. When they retired at night they merely drew in through the aperture the leather thong by which the wooden latch inside was lifted from without. Came a time when the Indians began to burn and ravage the surrounding country. One night the Friend could not sleep; he was sleepless because having drawn in the leather thong he had acknowledged "the arm of flesh." At length light came to him; he arose and put the leather thong outside as usual. The Indians came that night, and retired, doing no harm. They opened the

door, but they did not cross the threshold. Years later, the Friend learned that the Indians, finding the door unbarred and the latch thong outside, had at once departed saying one to another, "These people shall live. They will do us no harm, for they put their trust in the Great Spirit."

This is mural painting and—something more. Few have Miss Oakley's zeal, and few, alas, have her instinct for the mural painting as contrasted with the easel picture. Wall painting is one of the few departments of art for which there is a steady demand, an increasing demand now that the authorities in a thousand cities are preparing to have the walls of public buildings decorated with the deeds of the soldiers hailing from the locality. Yet, although wall paintings are wanted everywhere, there is, except fugitively, the outcome of private or semi-private enterprise, no school for the teaching of mural painting. It can be taught, it has rules of its own, and the sooner some official body starts in with such a school the better will it be for painters and the public. Manchester, England, is about to build a new art gallery, the heart of which will be an inner hall dedicated to the soldiers of Manchester and East Lancashire, and displaying on the walls mural paintings of their deeds of valor. That is fine; it would be still finer if Manchester would inaugurate a school of mural painting and train young artists for the great task of dedicating those frescoes not only to the soldiers who fought for freedom but also to the ancient, honorable, but disregarded art of mural painting.

If there be some who say that it is not practicable, or that it would cost too much, or that the effort and energy could not be sustained, an answer may be found in the word "Dazzle."

Dazzle was brought into being by the claims of war, but surely the claims of peace are equally important. The home of Dazzle was the Dazzle Section of the Royal Academy Rooms in Burlington House, London. From that center it spread through Great Britain, and in time over the allied world. The inventor of Dazzle is Lieut.-Com. Norman Wilkinson, sea painter. Dazzle is the name of his method of painting ships in strongly contrasted design, a kind of combined Futurism and Post-Impressionism, so that the course of the ship could not be observed without longer periscope observation, and even then not exactly. But the point here is not so much the excellence of this ingenious method of camouflage, which saved many ships undoubtedly, but the organization which under stress of war and imminent peril swung into being. "From the Royal Academy School," says the report, "practically every maritime allied nation has been trained. All the American destroyers and patrol boats have been painted from designs supplied by Commander Wilkinson and his assistants."

If Dazzle can be thus organized in war time by an independent and forceful man working from the Royal Academy, why should not Mural Painting be organized in peace time by an independent and forceful man working from some official center? Or shall we drop back into the old easy-going ways, trusting to individuals like Miss Violet Oakley to raise mural painting into something fine and significant, to raise it above the muddle of mediocre mural paintings that sprawl over countless walls in countless buildings.

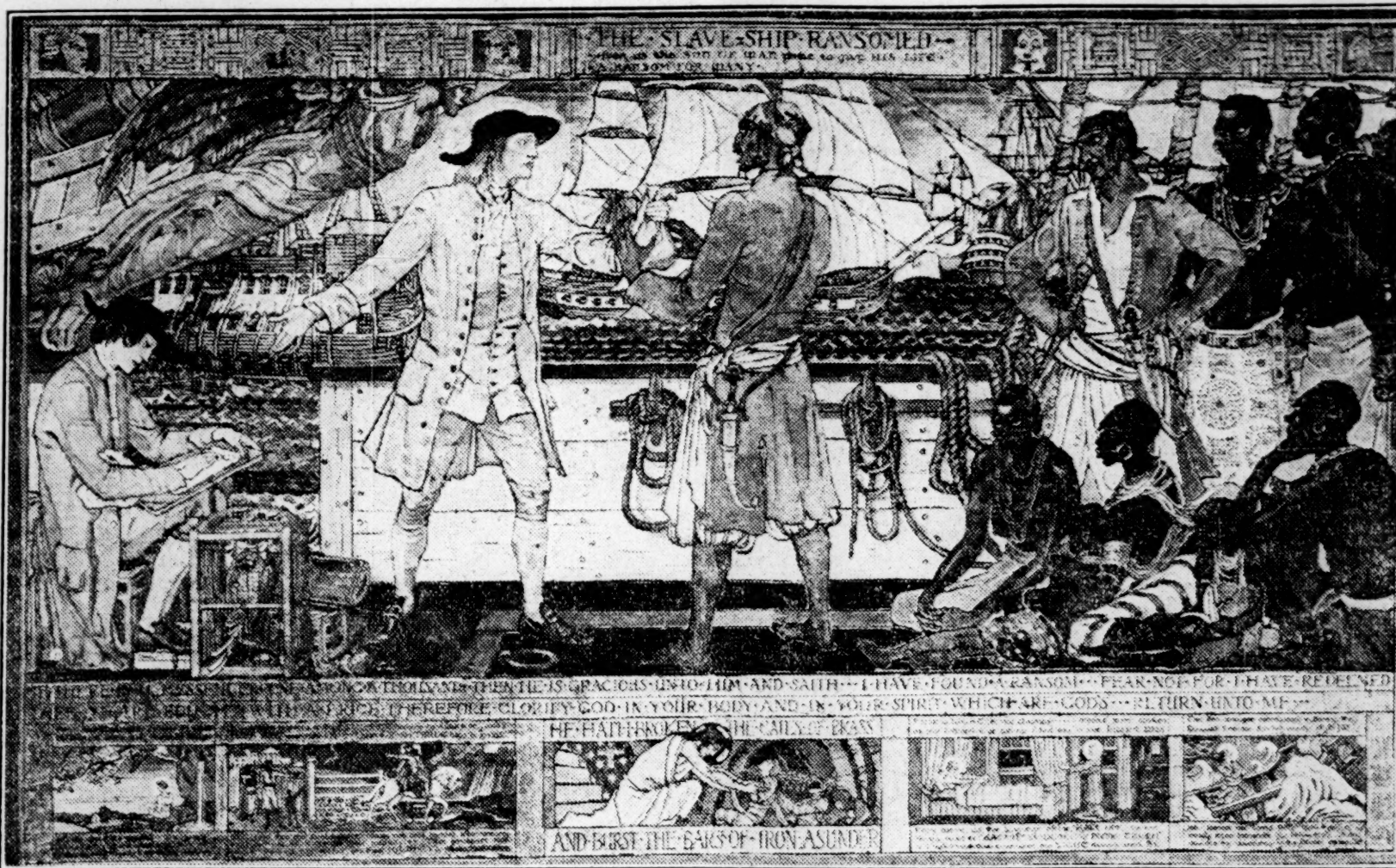
BRITISH COLONIAL SOCIETY OF ARTISTS

By The Christian Science Monitor special art correspondent.

LONDON, England.—The Royal British Colonial Society of Artists, which has been showing in the galleries of the Royal Academy a "Peace and War" exhibition of very real importance, has a history of some 30 years. In 1886 a collection of British pictures, brought together by Sir Coutts Lindsay, was sent out for exhibition in Melbourne, and was so well received there that a number of artists were inspired to form an association for the furthering of closer relations in art matters between the home country and Australia. This association, which was called the Anglo-Australian Society of Artists, was founded in 1887 and held its first exhibition in the National Gallery at Sydney in 1889. Shortly afterward, the title of Royal was conferred on the society by Queen Victoria, and in 1904, to express the widening of its sphere of operations, it was authorized by King Edward to change its name to the Royal British Colonial Society of Artists.

Its aims were more fully defined by a charter, granted by King Edward in 1909, in which it was stated that "the objects of the society are the uniting in one body artists of the Empire for the advancement of the arts of painting, sculpture, etching, engraving, decoration and architecture, and generally the encouragement of these arts throughout the dominions beyond the seas, and of bringing the arts of the dominions, states, and colonies under the notice of our subjects resident within the United Kingdom." The complete fulfillment of these aims has necessarily been interfered with by the war, but in the interval between 1909 and 1914 the society organized several exhibitions in various parts of the Empire and took an active part in many artistic undertakings.

The present exhibition arises out of a scheme, arranged by the society in 1913, for bringing together in 1916 a collection of the art work of the dominions, states, and colonies, which was to be shown by permission of the Royal Academy at Burlington House. This scheme had to be abandoned when war broke out, and instead, a gathering has been made of



"The Slave-Ship Ransomed," by Violet Oakley

One of the new mural paintings soon to be unveiled in the State Capitol at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania.

AMERICAN ART ENVOY TO FRANCE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office.

NEW YORK, New York.—By invitation of the French Government an exhibition of paintings and sculpture by American artists will be held in Paris this coming spring, probably in May and June, in the Paris season, in the galleries of the Museum of the Luxembourg. The project was under consideration before the end of the war, and has developed definitely since October, when M. Alfred Coriot, representing the Minister of Public Instruction, M. Laffere, arrived in the United States with the Paris Conservatory Orchestra. M. Coriot, Secretary for the Fine Arts in the Ministry, on behalf of the French Government invited Mr. William A. Coffin, the New York artist, to form a committee, of which Mr. Coffin should be president and Mr. Ernest T. Rosen, general secretary, to select the works to be included in the exhibition and to take general charge of the undertaking. The honor having been accepted, a committee of 15 painters and sculptors has been formed, its officers chosen and its organization effected.

The committee includes, besides Messrs. Coffin and Rosen, Herbert Adams, vice-president; Francis C. Jones, second vice-president; Chauncey Ryder and Jonas Lie, secretaries; and also George Bellows, Edwin Blashfield, Arthur Crisp, Daniel Chester French, Robert Henri, Max Weber, J. Alden Weir, Irving Willcox and Mahonri Young. There will be a number of honorary members, not voting in the selection of the exhibits, headed by M. Edouard de Billy, Deputy High Commissioner of France and head of the mission in the absence of M. André Tardieu, and including Henri Carco-Delvalle, the French artist, residing in New York; Ernest Guy, of the French High Commission; Robert W. de Forest, president of the Metropolitan Museum of Art; Theodore Hottel, president of the Fifth Avenue Bank, general treasurer of the committee; Denys Aniel, editor of The New France; Henri Casadesu, president of the Société des Instruments Anciens, and others.

It was at first thought that the exhibition would be held in some other place in Paris than the Luxembourg, such as the Orangerie in the Tuilleries Garden, or possibly the Petit Palais, but the Luxembourg was finally designated by the government. This bestowing an honor on the United States that has never been accorded to any other foreign nation. The exhibition will include about 100 paintings and about 20 figurines, or small bronzes, busts, reliefs and other pieces whether in bronze or in marble. There will be no large sculpture works on account of transportation questions and space for placing them. It is probable that a small number of works in black and white, such as drawings, etchings and lithographs, will be added to the collection. All the work will be contemporary.

A return exhibition of French art, next winter, is contemplated, to be shown in many of the principal cities of the United States.

GOOD PRICES AT SALES IN PARIS

By The Christian Science Monitor special art correspondent.

PARIS, France.—Two important sales have been held quite recently and the prices reached were amazingly high and most encouraging. The third Degas sale, consisting of etchings, aquatints, lithographs, and monotypes, was held at the Manzi Gallery during November. The series of etchings and aquatints included two curious portraits by Degas himself, the first dated 1857, the second, 1858; the portraits of Tournay the engraver, of Hanet and of Miss Cassatt, the painting of which is at the Louvre; several

sketches of actresses, sportsmen, and dancers, and also one of Degas' famous washerwomen scenes. For, although he excelled at catching the gestures and expressions of the dainty little "rats" of the opera (as the young ballet dancers are termed in French theatrical slang), Degas also loved to depict the more vigorous and hearty attitudes of the blanchisseuses.

Amongst the lithographs several circus scenes and also some sketches of life "behind the scenes" were of special interest to amateurs. Some idea of the prices attained can be gained from the total which amounted to very nearly 300,000 francs, or, to be quite exact, 293,182 francs. The monotype entitled "Repasseuses" fetched 8009 francs; "Pianiste et Chanteur," also a monotype, 4000 francs; "La Fête de la Patronne," 7000 francs, and "Aux Ambassadeurs," a fine lithograph, 4300 francs. These prices indicate the vogue the works of Degas continue to enjoy.

The Vicomte de Curel's collection was sold at the Gallery Georges Petit on Nov. 26. The total sum obtained exceeded 2,892,000 francs. Three Caravagios, "L'Academy," "La Saulaie," and "Le Berger et L'Ange," brought respectively 277,000 francs, 68,000 francs and 70,000 francs. A Courbet, "La Remise aux Chevreuils," fetched 42,000 francs. "Les Lavandières," by Daubigny, 41,000 francs, whilst two paintings by Jongkind, "Les Patineurs" and "Vue de Notre Dame," were sold for 83,000 francs and 15,000 francs respectively.

The highest price reached at the de Curel sale for a modern painting was 135,000 francs, the sum paid for Théodore Rousseau's fine composition, "La Maison de Garde." A Claude Monet, "L'Inondation d'Argenteuil," was bought for 25,600 francs, whilst a Ziem reached the respectable sum of 48,000 francs, which is rather excessive for a canvas signed by that luminously monotonous artist.

For the collection of Old Masters belonging to the Vicomte de Curel equally good prices were obtained. A Boucher, "L'Enfant et la Bouillie," fetched 105,000 francs. A Chardin, "La Maitresse d'Ecole" was bought by Knoedler & Co. for 172,000 francs. Two portraits of children by Van Dyck went for 111,000 francs. "L'Innocence" by Greuze, fetched 106,000 francs, whilst a charming portrait of herself by Mme. Vigée-Lebrun was sold for 34,000.

The collection also comprised some statues and tapestries. A marble "Baigneuse" signed Falconnet brought 58,000 francs, and some Gobelins and Aubusson tapestries 291,000 francs. These prices augur well for coming winter sales and show that in spite of four years of war amateurs have not lost their interest in things artistic.

INDIAN THEMES FROM OLD TAOS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office.

NEW YORK, New York.—Last year over a hundred artists from all parts of the country made New Mexico their summer working ground, with headquarters sometimes at Santa Fe, but chiefly at Taos, the ancient Indian pueblo at the mouth of Taos Cañon, where the great sun-parched desert plateau of the American Southwest meets the savage mountain range, looming blue-black and awesome on three sides. Such a sojourn could not fail to stir up even the most somnolent academician. As for youthful talent—well, some predict that the great American school, whatever that may mean, will develop from this section.

Anyway, as Ernest Blumenschein has said in words and helped to demonstrate in various exhilarating pictures, the Taos atmosphere is one that "makes you work hard and love your subject." Already it has started something growing, the results of which are in evidence in nearly all the collective native exhibitions of

PAINTINGS BY A POST-ACADEMICIAN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office.

NEW YORK, New York.—A hundred oil paintings by Henry Golden Dearth, N. A., selected from art museums and private collections to represent in harmonious retrospect the three distinct periods or phases into which his art divides itself, constitute a noteworthy exhibition at the galleries of Gimpel and Wildenstein. Dearth may not have achieved popularity in the cinematographic sense of the word; but that he won the high appreciation and substantial patronage of far-seeing connoisseurs is shown by the fact that the canvases now brought together as loans come from the leading museums and from more than a score of the famous private collections in America.

Though a full-honored Academician, Dearth's career of brilliant achievement was essentially post-academic. New England born and Paris trained, he spent the years from 1890 to 1912 mostly in France, painting landscapes and marines of poetic tonality in the seacoast and river country about Boulogne—"Emerald Nights," "Silver Days," evening glows and pensive twilight on the scarred marshlands. The intense color which burns consistently throughout all his work, finally to attain an incandescent radiance, here smolders but thickly.

Then, with dramatic suddenness, he revolutionized his palette and technique, and even his choice of subjects, for a series of vivid, complex and jewel-like studies in broken color. All this he applied impartially to portraits, genre, landscape and still-life. His most startlingly original results, at least in the new beginning, were attained in a series of studies of crystalline salt-water pools on the pebbled rock shores of Brittany—pools of translucent water in hollows of blue, black, opal and russet-red rocks, semed with white sand, limpet, sea flowers and silver sand, which burn

The peculiar mosaic-enamel technique evolved from this intimate rendering of nature's own still-life was also turned to account in another direction, the inevitable outcome of Dearth's fond connoisseurship in Gothic and Renaissance art objects or bibelots, together with the semi-barbaric splendors of Persian potteries, Indian bronzes, Chinese textiles, Japanese prints and screens. Of these, the artist was an indefatigable collector and ardent lover—so much so that they are wont to absorb his chief attention in compositions where ostensibly they should occupy only a secondary place, as ornamental accessories. It is much the same with flowers—orchids, anemones, gardenias, fuchsias, begonias, pansies and lilies are banked and strewn and set in vases everywhere, combined with antique groupings in still-life canvases already too diffused and miscellaneous for concentration, and with figure or portrait motifs which they dominate, often to the extent even of giving the title to the picture.

"A Japanese Print," "The Persian Book," and "The Imperial Dragon" are really elegant and Holbeinesque portraits of modern girls, even as "The Persian Plate," with all its surface glazes impressionized in an unusual loaded-on technique, is essentially taken up with a gorgeous bunch of chrysanthemums. Everything is subordinated, in final generalization, to the exotic color schemes which were this painter's lure; and he did not care whether they were consistently Persian, Chinese, Japanese, Byzantine, Gothic, or the vivid, natural hues of flowers, seas and skies, or all of these mosaicked together, so long as they resolved into the "color-chord" which he was always finding anew.

The highest Dearth achievement, and his permanent individual contribution to Twentieth Century painting, is to be found in the rich, animated, yet subtle portrait pictures of flower-like, aristocratic girls, represented in the present showing by such canvases as "The Black Hat," or "The Green Robe," lent by Mr. Mitchell Samuels. There are many more of these records of an artist whose sensibility to beauty, a man mastered in the unceasing play of light and color on the material semblances of the visible world, never dulled. He was a futurist in the sense of eager faith in a concrete ideal of perfection almost but never wholly attained. And he was at the same time academic, in that his studious quest of the ideal was ever inspired by contemplation of the world's art heritage from the past.

INNESS SALES

NEW YORK, New York.—In the sale of the paintings of former Governor Oliver Ames of Massachusetts here Thursday three Inness landscapes were sold for \$6100, \$5100 and \$3250 respectively.

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(Translated by Frances Denmore)

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From the half
of the sky
that which lives there
is coming, and makes a noise.

MY MUSIC

My music
reaches
to the sky.

ARROW SONG

Scarlet
is its head.

DRUM SONG

I make them dance
those brave men
those brave men
every one of them.

MAPLE SUGAR

Maple sugar
is the only thing
that satisfies me.

A SONG OF SPRING

As my eyes
search
the prairie
I feel the summer in the spring.

A CLOUD SONG

An overhanging
cloud
repeats my words with pleasing
sound.

Dr. Holmes' Seclusion

Dr. Holmes' social nature, as expressed in conversation and in his books, drew him into communication with a very large number of persons. It cannot be said, however, in this age marked by altruism, that he was altruistic; on the contrary, he loved himself, and made himself his prime study—but as a member of the human race. He had his own purposes to fulfill, his own self-appointed tasks, and he preferred to take men only on his own terms. He was filled with righteous indignation, in reading Carlyle, to find a passage where, hearing the door-bell ring one morning when he was very busy, he exclaimed that he was afraid it was "the man Emerson!" Yet Dr. Holmes was himself one of the most carefully guarded men, through his years of actual production, who ever lived and wrote. His wife absorbed her life in his, and mounted guard to make sure that interruption was impossible. Nevertheless, he was eminently a lover of men, or he could not have drawn them perpetually to his side. His writings were never aimed too high; his sole wish was to hit the heart, if possible; but if a shot hit the head also, he showed a childlike pride in the achievement.—From "Authors and Friends," by Annie Fields.

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AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY

NEWSPAPER

Founded 1903 by Mary Baker Eddy

FREDERICK DIXON, Editor

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Published by

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY
BOSTON, U.S.A.

Sole publishers of all authorized Christian Science literature.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE JOURNAL, CHRISTIAN SCIENCE SENTINEL, THE HERALD OF CHRISTIAN SCIENCE, LE HERALD OF CHRISTIAN SCIENCE.

Servants of God

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THROUGH the perversity of the human mind, the divine significance of servant and service has been misconstrued to mean the servitude of one class of persons. This artificial classification is itself due to the fundamental error of belief in the dual existence of mind and matter, an error which inevitably defeats the purpose of mortal mind in limiting and segregating the classes. The counter-felt human demand for service persists, indeed, as a universal necessity in human existence, only because service, untouched by human misinterpretation, is a spiritual fact, a primal necessity of being, since man is the servant, or the reflection, of God and, as such, naturally expresses perpetual activity. This is why, notwithstanding mortal mind's determination to the contrary, all are servants of one another, even if unconsciously and without wishing it.

Servant and service are words that, however they may be distorted by material sense, carry the metaphysical meaning of spiritually harmonious and efficient activity. A discordant world finds itself, despite its carefully laid plans, unable to control its material concept of servant and service, for the reason that the world has itself undertaken the impossible, undertaken to serve two masters, matter and Mind. Jesus the Christ, concerning whom the prophet cried, "Behold my servant, whom I uphold; mine elect, in whom my soul delighteth," realized the impossibility of serving both matter and Spirit, and parabolically declared, "No man can serve two masters; for either he will hate the one, and love the other; or else he will hold to the one, and despise the other. Ye cannot serve God and mammon." He taught, in short, that when a man becomes the servant of God, his service to Principle will be expressed in the actual demonstration of life and all that constitutes harmony, and if a man does not wholeheartedly serve divine Principle, he will have only his own false belief to thank if he finds himself on the broad road of discord, and involved in every material disservice. "You cannot simultaneously serve the mammon of materiality," Mrs. Eddy writes, "and the God of spirituality. There are not two realities of being, two opposite states of existence. One should appear real to us, and the other unreal, or we lose the Science of being. Standing in no basic Truth, we make the 'worse appear the better reason,' and the unreal masquerades as the real, in our thought." (Unity of Good, p. 49.)

When a man chooses to serve divine Principle, God becomes to him All-in-all, exactly in proportion to his understanding. Without understanding, a man cannot, of course, become the servant of God. Every one knows enough about sin, however, at least its more obvious phases, to refuse to serve sin; and precisely as a man turns from sin, he turns in the direction of understanding and harmony. "Know ye not," Paul asked, "that to whom ye yield yourselves servants to obey, his servants ye are to whom ye obey; whether of sin unto death, or of obedience unto righteousness?" A man's choice in this respect, as in every other mode of thought, is inevitably influenced by the human belief in the reality of evil or matter; and he will be enabled invariably to choose to become the servant of righteousness, only as this belief is destroyed. "The mortal admission of the reality of evil perpetuates faith in evil," writes Mrs. Eddy on page 346 of "Miscellaneous Writings," "and the Scriptures declare that 'to whom ye yield yourselves servants to obey, his servants ye are.' This leading, self-evident proposition of Christian Science, that, good being real, its opposite is necessarily unreal, needs to be grasped in all its divine requirements."

To become the servant of God enables a man to prove that Christianity is superior to human conditions. The servant of God finds the Golden Rule sufficient to guide him in all human relations, and he applies it wherever he is, without waiting for more auspicious circumstances. He understands what Paul meant when he said, "Let every man abide in the same calling wherein he was called. Art thou called being a servant? care not for it: but if thou mayest be made free, use it rather. For he that is called in the Lord, being a servant, is the Lord's freeman; likewise also he that is called, being free, is Christ's servant." This does not mean, manifestly, that a man must stagnate in the position where he is, or that he should not prepare himself for progress. It means, on the contrary, that by serving God, divine Principle, with the one talent which every one possesses, to begin with, each one finds the means wherewith to increase his talent, and his capacity for higher service. It was because Elisha was a faithful servant of God where he was, as Elijah's servant, and for that reason alone, that upon him eventually fell the mantle of Elijah. And it was for the same spiritual reason that Joshua became prepared, while he was yet the servant of Moses, to lead the children of Israel over the river Jordan into the promised land.

No one need hope that by becoming the servant of God, he will win for himself the plaudits of an admiring world. The world will love its own, not the servants of God. Paul very clearly comprehended this fact when he said, "If I yet pleased men, I should not be the servant of Christ." Even the wish for worldly exaltation contradicts the spirit of self-immolation, which is an indispensable characteristic

of the servant of God. "He that is greatest among you," said Jesus, "shall be your servant;" and Paul declared of himself, "Yet have I made myself servant unto all, that I might gain the more." The servant of God becomes, necessarily, the servant of all humanity, in laboring to overcome the materialism, the sin, sickness and death of the world. Material sense will not appreciate his work, for material sense sees in it only the disturber of that sense. Those, however, who honor the Father, and who are themselves endeavoring to serve humanity by serving Principle, will rightly value the work of the servants of God. "If the right thinker and worker's servitude is duly valued," Mrs. Eddy writes, "he is not thereby worshipped. One's idol is by no means his servant, but his master. And they who love a good work or good workers are themselves workers who appreciate a life, and labor to awake the slumbering capability of man. And what the best thinker and worker has said and done, they are not far from saying and doing." (Message for 1900, p. 3.)

Cædmon

In the Seventh Century, while missionaries were laboring among its peasantry, "Northumbria saw the rise of a number of monasteries, . . . gathered on the loose Celtic model of the family or the clan round some noble and wealthy person who sought devotional retirement. The most notable and wealthy of these houses was that of Streoneshealh, where Hild, a woman of royal race, reared her abbey on the summit of the dark cliffs of Whitby, looking out over the Northern Sea," John Richard Green writes in "A Short History of the English People." "Her counsel was sought by nobles and kings; and the double monastery over which she ruled became a seminary of bishops and priests. The sainted John of Beverly was among her scholars. But the name which really throws glory over Whitby is the name of a lay brother from whose lips flowed the first great English song. Though well advanced in years, Cædmon had learnt nothing of the art of verse, the alternative 'wherefore being sometimes at feasts, when all agreed for glee's sake to sing in turn, he no sooner saw the harp come toward him than he rose from the board and turned homeward. Once when he had done thus, and gone from the feast to the stable where he had that night charge of the cattle, there appeared to him in his sleep One who said, greeting him by name, 'Sing, Cædmon, some song to me.' 'I cannot sing,' he answered; 'for this cause left I the feast and came hither.' He who talked with him answered, 'How ever that be, you shall sing to me.' 'What shall I sing?' rejoined Cædmon. 'The beginning of created things,' replied he. In the morning the cowherd stood before Hild and told his dream. Abbess and brethren alike concluded 'that heavenly grace had been conferred on him by the Lord.' They translated for Cædmon a passage in Holy Writ, 'bidding him, if he could, put the same into verse.' The next morning he gave it them composed in excellent verse, wherein the abbess, understanding the divine grace in the man, bade him quit the secular habit and take on him the monastic life. Piece by piece the sacred story was thus thrown into Cædmon's poem. 'He sang of the creation of the world, of the origin of man, and of all the history of Israel; of the incarnation, passion and resurrection of Christ, and of his ascension; of the future judgment, the horror of hell-pangs, and the joys of heaven.' To men of that day this sudden burst of song seemed a thing necessarily divine. 'Others after him strove to compose religious poems, but none could vie with him, for he learned the art of poetry not from men nor from men, but from God.' It was not indeed that any chance had been wrought by Cædmon in the outer form of English song. The collection of poems which is connected with his name has come down to us in a later West-Saxon version, and though modern criticism is still in doubt as to their authorship, they are certainly the work of various hands. The verse, whether of Cædmon or of other singers, is accented and alliterative, without conscious art or development, or the delight that springs from reflection, a verse swift and direct, but leaving behind it a sense of strength rather than of beauty, obscured too by harsh metaphors and involved construction. But it is eminently the verse of warriors, the brief passionate expression of brief passionate emotions. Image after image, phrase after phrase, in these early poems, start out vivid, harsh and emphatic. The very meter is rough with a sort of self-violence and repression; the verses fall like sword-strokes in the thick of battle. The love of natural description, the background of melancholy which gives its pathos to English verse, the poet only shared with earlier singers. The enthusiasm for the Christian God, faith in whom had been bought so dearly by years of desperate struggle, breaks out in long rolls of sonorous epithets of praise and adoration. The temper of the poets brings them near to the earlier fire and passion of the Hebrews, as the events of their time brought them near to the old Bible history with its fights and wanderings. 'The wolves slain their dread evensong; the fowls of war, greedy of battle, dewy-feathered, scream around the host of Pharaoh,' as wolf howled and eagle screamed round the host of Penda. Everywhere we mark the new grandeur, depth, and fervor of tone which the German race was to give to the religion of the East."

Scene of the Peace Conference

Near the northern end of the Pont de Solferino, on the Quai d'Orsay, is the Palace of the Légion d'Honneur, which occupies a house that was once the residence of Madame de Staël. On the right bank the Pont de Solferino opens on the Gardens of the Tuilleries. The next bridge is the Pont de la Concorde, completed in 1790 at a cost of \$250,000, and a portion of it was constructed of stones from the old Bastille. It was originally ornamented with twelve colossal statues, but as these made the bridge seem overloaded and top-heavy, they were removed many years ago. The immediate neighborhood of that bridge is the finest in the capital, and from it there is a superb view, both up and down the river. It unites the famous and beautiful Place de la Concorde to the Quai d'Orsay, and to say Quai d'Orsay in Paris is like saying Downing Street in London, for both really mean the Foreign Office.

In the Quai d'Orsay we find, just here, the Palais Bourbon or Chamber of Deputies, the official residence of the speaker, or president, of that body, and the Ministère des Affaires Étrangères, or Foreign Office. The Ministry of Commerce is also in this Quai, a few yards up the river; the Ministry of War is but a short distance away, and we have only to cross the bridge and pass through the Place de la Concorde to come to the Ministry of Marine, or Navy Department. Nor is the Palais de l'Élysée, the President's official residence, or the Interior Department, very far from the Foreign Office.

The Seine now passes through the newest and perhaps the handsomest part of Paris, where the quays on both sides of it are planted with large shade trees, and are laid out with esplanades, parks and terraces. Here and there stand marble statues, and everywhere one sees fine houses.—From "Paris: Past and Present," by Henry Hagnie.

Balzac's Characters

It is as a creator of beings that are alive with vital strength, and in this sort the peer of Homer, Shakespeare, and Molière, that Balzac showed his outstanding greatness; and this quality being both the rarest and finest of an artist's equipment and throwing into the background every flaw or failing, he has made a great impression on his fellow mortals, and achieved a fame that remains unmarred by the onslaught of time.

He had a singular gift for observing—not perhaps so very much greater than that of many others, even inferior, I should say, to the faculty possessed by La Bruyère or Saint-Simon, and yet, when it is said, very great indeed—a gift which was in no way burdened or blunted by bookish memories, a gift which allowed Balzac the very rare privilege of looking on everything and everybody with freshly opened eyes; but above and beyond everything else he had an imagination which, starting from the slightest observation and following it up with sedulous fidelity, drew from it such fullness of meaning that it became a poem, rich, varied, and full of life.

He really had imagination, the thing in itself, and not the shallow counterpart that fulfills itself in words, which creates metaphors, laboriously builds up symbols; but the genuine imagination that creates things, living people, and events. Things: since the things which he describes take on a distinct physiognomy, a life. . . . He can show us a

house as 'a state of mind,' just as Amiel saw landscape. . . .

Living people: since the men and women whom he shows us are just as familiar as the living people whom we meet with daily, nay, they are more so, and—here is the proof of it—we see in them not merely what he shows us, but even the things that he withholds; we know on what errands they have been speeding without his guidance, and what thoughts have come to them even when he leaves them unrevealed, and what words they have spoken when he has not thought it his duty to set down their speech for us. They are beings whom we know so thoroughly that we are ourselves able to reconstitute and reconstruct the parts which he has not shown us, just as I have a sure knowledge of the childhood of Achilles, the youth of Iago or of Tartuffe, even though Homer, Shakespeare, and Molière have told me nothing about them. . . .

He thus dwelt in a world which he began from his observation even when it was fleeting, a world entirely of his own fashioning, of whose life and action he was the source. Logical, complete, and lifelike creatures sprang . . . and moved before his eyes as they now move before ours. And they acted, every one of them, with the inevitable speech and the inevitable deed befitting their temperament, education, or environment, with the character proper to their breeding or constitution, with habits suiting their character, notions suiting their habits, words proper to their ideas and deeds to their language; full, solid, completely put together and set going, some of them most complex and others at times too simple. . . . but all alike alive and breathing.

This is the outstanding feature, and it is the one endowment essential to the artist: the feeling of life, and the power to produce the illusion of it.

This power which he possessed in so extraordinary a degree was strengthened and given fuller scope by his gift for seeing things and people in detail. It is not the same faculty. Artists so great as Corneille and Victor Hugo are without it. They can only create life that is ample and strong; either they despise or they are insensitive to the small things of life, and their contempt for them can only result from want of sensibility; the watching or pursuit of slight and apparently insignificant clues is quite beyond them, though it is just these which give both to being and to things the special aspect by which we know them.—From "Balzac," by Emile Faguet (tr. by Wilfred Thorley).

Habberley Valley Revisited

Down to Habberley Valley I went at break of day,
The glory of the morning sun lit up the golden way,
And all the hills and valleys, the paths and hidden dells
Called with myriad voices, entranced with myriad spells. . . .

Down to Habberley Valley I went at break of day
And wandered where the gorse in flame lights up a golden way,
And where the stately pine trees shed their needles, sweet and brown,
Laved in the lustral light of dawn in peace I laid me down.

The branches waved above me, and the wind ran through the grass,
I heard strange voices in the wood, steps that did come and pass—
And the glad sun kissed my body, and warmly smiled on me—
While heaven glowed in splendor—blue to infinity! . . .

Splendor of sun and silence, beauty of valley and glade,
Here peace stole in upon me beneath the pine trees' shade. . . .

—Ceil Roberts (from "Twenty-Six Poems").

Genuine American Classics

"Poetic art in America at the time it began to be overlaid by European culture, had reached a mark close to that of the Greeks at the beginning of the Homeric era. The lyric was well developed, the epic was nascent, and the drama was still in the Satyrus stage of development, a rude dance ritual about an altar or a sacrificial fire. Neither poetry nor drama was yet divorced from singing, and all art was but half-born," writes Mary Austin, in her introduction to "The Path of the Rainbow," an anthology of the chants and songs of the American Indians, by George W. Cronyn. "An Indian will say indifferently, 'I cannot sing (the dance) or I cannot dance (the song)'. Words, melody, and movement were as much mixed as the water of a river with its own ripples and its rate of flowing. Hum a few bars of a plainsman's familiar song, and he will say, puzzled, 'It ought to be a war song,' but without the words he will scarcely identify it. Words may become obsolete so that the song is untranslatable, but so long as enough of it remains to hold together the primary emotional impulse out of which it sprang, the Indian finds it worthy to be sung. He is, indeed, of the opinion that 'White man's songs, they talk too much.'"

"This partly explains why most Indian songs are songs for occasions. . . . There are songs for every possible adventure of tribal life; songs for setting out on a journey, a song for the first sight of your destination, and a song to be sung by your wife for your safe return. Many of these songs occur detached from everything but the occasion from which they sprang, such as the women's grinding song, measured to the plump, plump! of the meal stone, or the Paddle Song which follows the swift rhythm of the stroke. Others, less descriptive, and retaining always something of a sacred character, occur originally as numbers in the song sequences by which are celebrated the tribal mysteries.

"Back of every Indian ceremony lies a story, the high moments of which are caught up in song, while the burden of the narrative is carried by symbolic rite and dance. The unequal social development of contemporaneous tribes affords examples from every phase of structural development, from the elemental dance punctuated by singing exclamations, to the Mountain Chant of the Zuni in which the weight of the story has broken down the verse variants into strong, simple forms capable of being carried in a single memory."

"The practical necessity of being preserved and handed on by word of mouth only, must be constantly borne in mind in considering the development of Indian verse forms. It operated to keep the poetry tied to its twin-born melody, which assisted memory, and was constantly at work modifying the native tendency to adjust the rhythm to every changing movement of the story. Ancient Chippewa singers kept ideographic birch bark memoranda of their songs, and wampum belts commemorated the events that gave use to them, but the songs themselves came down from their ancient sources hundreds of years in the stream of human memory shaped by its limitations."

"From the Zuni creation cycle, with its sustained narrative style, to the Homeric epic is but one poetic bound, the space between them, represented in old-world literature by the Norse sagas and the Kalevala, indicated but not filled, in America, by prose relations. It is probable that if we had anything like adequate records of the literature of vanished tribes, this pre-Homeric period would show notable examples of epic stuff."

"For the casual reader more interesting attaches to the personal songs, the lullabies, . . . most of all the man's own song, which he makes of

his great moment. This is a peculiar possession. No one may sing it without his permission. He may bestow it on a friend, or bequeath it to the tribe. . . .

"On one occasion in the high Sierras I observed my Indian packer going apart at a certain hour each day to shuffle rhythmically with his feet and croon to himself. To my inquiry he said it was a song which he had made, to be sung by himself and his wife when they were apart from one another. It had no words; it was just a song. Wherever they were they turned each in the direction he supposed the other to be, when the sun was a bow-shot above the edge of the heavens, and sang together. This is the sort of incident which gives the true value of song in aboriginal life. It is not the words which are potent, but the states of mind evoked by singing, states which the simple savage conceived as being supernally good for him. He evoked them, therefore, on all his most personal occasions."

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U.S.A., MONDAY, JAN. 20, 1919

EDITORIALS

Opening of the Peace Conference

THE opening of the Peace Conference in the Foreign Office of the Quai d'Orsay, in Paris, on Saturday, presented many notable features, which have already found, and will surely find in the future, chroniclers worthy of their unique importance and historical value. But whilst the world looks on with interest on the outward ceremony of the great council of the nations, and desires to read of its pageantry, as simple as it is significant, yet, having done so, it turns with a far deeper interest to the conference itself, and seeks to learn from the opening speeches some earnest of what is to follow. In this respect the conference has indeed made a happy beginning. For the speeches delivered by M. Poincaré, Mr. Wilson, Mr. Lloyd George, and M. Clemenceau were surely full of an excellent promise, indicating at every turn an approach to a great task in that spirit of broad statesmanship, patience, and strong determination to achieve the utmost possible in the best possible way and the shortest possible time which alone can bring forth the best results. Those who are familiar with M. Poincaré's public utterances, who remember those great speeches, for instance, which were delivered during his premiership in the troublous years of 1911 to 1913, expected from him a remarkable utterance at the opening of the Peace Conference, and were not disappointed. The comprehensive nature of his speech, the way in which he covered familiar ground so as to command attention at every point, could only have been the work of a great orator and a great statesman. Step by step, from the very first, he traced the history of the last four and a half years, and caused each step to stand out almost like a new tale that was told: the first joining of the issue in August of 1914; the coming in of Japan, of Italy, of Rumania, of Portugal, and the other Allies; the entry of the United States; the rising of the oppressed nations; the final victory, and the end of Germany's dream of conquest and imperialism; and so on to the entry on the great task which now lay before them, a task involving not only a settlement of the immediate problems facing the world, but the establishment of a general League of Nations which will be the supreme guarantee against any fresh assault upon the lives of peoples. Thus the President declared the "Conference of Paris" open, and left its members to their "grave deliberations."

The three short, businesslike speeches which followed were a welcome promise indeed of that spirit of dispatch which all earnestly look for in the Conference. The moment when President Wilson arose in his place at the great horseshoe table to propose M. Clemenceau, President of the Council of France, to be permanent chairman of the Conference was one of the most notable in the world's history. A hundred years ago it would have been considered a tremendous opportunity for a great oration, but President Wilson, than whom no one is quicker to recognize the demands of the hour, compressed what he had to say into a few hundred words. He left nothing unsaid that all men would look for in the way of timely and gracious courtesy, but his every word was instinct with that demand for promptness and dispatch which he well knew no one would endorse more heartily than M. Clemenceau as the keynote of all that was to follow.

Both the President of the United States and the British Premier paid, as was so justly due, a warm personal tribute to M. Clemenceau, and Mr. Wilson, with his usual skillfulness, successfully freed his act from any suggestion of mere formality. "I would do this," he said, in proposing M. Clemenceau, "as a matter of custom. I would do this as a tribute to the French Republic; but I wish to do it as something more than that. I wish to do it as a tribute to the man." And then, turning quickly from the leader of France to France itself, in a few well-chosen words he paid tribute to what France had done; from what France had done he turned to what all the Allies had done, and so to the great responsibility which their achievement laid upon them: "We are trusted to do a great thing, to do it in the highest spirit of friendship and accommodation, and to do it as promptly as possible, in order that the hearts of men may have fear lifted from them and that they may return to those purposes of life which will bring them happiness and contentment and prosperity."

In Mr. Lloyd George's speech there was the same gracious courtesy. There was, however, something besides. In many ways Mr. Lloyd George and M. Clemenceau are men very much alike. Both have the same extraordinary gift of approaching a question from a personal aspect in an entirely impersonal way. When Mr. Lloyd George says, "I did this, I did that, and I did the other," he manages to present a picture of action without obtruding himself into the view. And so it was when he spoke of his relations with the French Premier. "I know," he said, "of none better qualified than, or as well qualified to occupy this chair as M. Clemenceau. And I speak from experience. He and I have not always agreed. We have very often agreed. We have sometimes disagreed, and we have always expressed our disagreement very emphatically." Such disagreements, however, he made it clear, had always eventuated in a settlement. And he could, he said, guarantee from his knowledge of M. Clemenceau that there would be no waste of time in the performance of the great task which lay before them. "He is one of the great speakers of the world," he added, "but no one knows better than he that the best speaking is that which impels beneficent action."

Of this last statement by the British Premier, M. Clemenceau's speech, which followed, was indeed a full endorsement. The French Premier accepted the gracious remarks of his two colleagues referring to himself in a spirit of warm recognition, and then, having spoken of the momentous nature of so great an occasion, passed to what was the central theme of his short but really great

effort, namely, the insistent need for unity in all their actions. "I said in the Chamber a few days ago," he remarked, "and I wish to repeat it here, that success is not possible unless we remain firmly united. We have come together as friends; we must leave this hall as friends."

And M. Clemenceau's conception of unity, he quickly made clear, was not the superficial unity of diplomacy. The unity for which he pleaded was a unity of hearts, a real fundamental desire to find the righteous basis of action and to build upon it, not only the forthcoming settlement, but all future actions. For M. Clemenceau quickly made it plain that the idea of a great League of Nations, indorsed by President Wilson and Mr. Lloyd George, was also his idea. The more terrible the devastation created by the war, the more sure, he said in effect, must be that higher and nobler reparation of the new institution which they all desired to try to establish, in order that nations might at length escape from ruinous wars. But that unity must begin with them there; for, practical in everything, M. Clemenceau made insistent, immediate demand that the great ideal of unity toward which they were all aiming in the League of Nations should be shown forth day by day in every detail of the Peace Conference. "For the League of Nations is here," he said emphatically, "it is yourselves."

And so, having made this point as clear as that short, incisive eloquence which he knows well how to wield could make it, M. Clemenceau, with one swift glance at the greatness of the program lying before them, no less than the securing of the world's peace, came to his final word of counsel. "This program," he said, "is sufficient in itself. There is no superfluous word. Let us try to act swiftly and well."

A Hopeless Propaganda

THE organized distillers and brewers of the United States are apparently determined to keep up their losing fight against prohibition so long as they can command money wherewith to meet advertising and pamphlet-printing bills. Up to the present time they have been spending money as freely as if it were water upon their utterly hopeless propaganda, and no doubt they have been encouraged in the doing of it by many who have advertising space to sell or printing establishments in need of lucrative business.

Considering everything, it is perhaps not unnatural that the organized distillers and brewers should, even to the last moment, cling to straws, but, in common charity, it is difficult to refrain from telling them frankly that they would serve their own interests much better by abandoning a lost cause and turning their attention to a new and better purpose in life. As, for instance, one of the greatest individual brewing concerns in the world, a St. Louis concern, is said to be doing now, and as many other individual brewing concerns have done in the past. The St. Louis company in question, realizing at last that its occupation in the old line is gone for good, is reported to be turning to pork packing with the view of utilizing at least a large part of its mammoth plant.

The associated distillers and brewers, comprising the great majority of concerns engaged in the traffic, have not yet seen the situation in this light. They seem to think that, even at the eleventh hour, they can perhaps divert the nation from its set purpose of putting an end to the traffic in intoxicants. And so they are employing experts in the writing of advertisements, using costly newspaper space, and issuing expensive pamphlets, all with the purpose of arresting the attention of the public and presenting their side of the case. They are, of course, too late.

These advertisements, it should be said, however, while falling entirely short of their purpose, so far as creating any change in the nation's sentiment toward prohibition is concerned, are sometimes couched in mischievous language, and sometimes contain pernicious suggestions and falsehoods. The advertisement, for example, which is headed by the question, in large type, "Will Bolshevism Come With National Prohibition?" borders on the seditious. For one thing, it couples the name of the Massachusetts Chamber of Commerce with statements likely to create the false impression that the Chamber and the anti-prohibitionists are associated in a common cause. It says: "The Massachusetts Chamber of Commerce has just called a meeting to raise \$75,000 to fight Bolshevism, talks of chaos in certain European capitals, and then adds paragraphs which seem to imply that the association of business men referred to is as solicitous as those responsible for the advertisement profess to be lest national prohibition shall give rise to Bolshevism in the United States. In the language of the president of the Massachusetts Chamber of Commerce, the inference left by such a confusion of thoughts and purposes is 'utterly false.'"

But, whether so intended or not, the suggestion that national prohibition may lead to discontent which, in turn, may lead to Bolshevism in the United States, is vicious propaganda. So also are the statements in another advertisement to the effect that the United States is violating its promises to the men who have been fighting for it when it destroys the traffic in intoxicants. In this latter advertisement appears the unsupported assertion: "Ninety per cent of our boys in uniform are opposed to national prohibition. Nine out of ten returning soldiers openly express themselves as against it. Our army was brave enough, moral enough, and dependable enough to stop the German hordes on the way to Paris, but the national prohibitionists say they cannot be trusted to drink a glass of beer or wine."

This is insidious and dangerous sophistry, and it is amazing that it is admitted to the columns of any respectable, loyal American newspaper, at any price. The boys in the service came from homes in states that are now voting to stop forever the greatest enemy which American young men have ever been compelled to face.

The Disturbance in Argentina

IT CANNOT be said that, after two weeks and more of strikes and riots throughout a large part, and the most important part, of Argentina, the situation in that coun-

try is greatly improved. On the contrary, the latest information from Buenos Aires tends to show that, while there is less commotion in some quarters, industrial unrest in the Republic generally is becoming more widespread and acute. There have been, during the last few days, a number of collisions between the military and the strikers, many acts of violence due to riots, and great losses on property. At the moment, the question of establishing martial law, acted upon favorably in the Chamber of Deputies, is deferred on government assurances that the country can be quieted without going to this extreme.

The disturbance in Argentina is due in part to political and in part to industrial causes, or, to be more exact, to political and industrial conditions resulting from the war, especially from the sudden and complete triumph of the Allies. To a vast majority of the Argentine people the governmental attitude of their country in the war was never satisfactory. It was realized by the public and its representatives in Congress long ago that in no sense, and in no degree, could Argentina derive prestige or profit from the policy of neutrality pursued by President Irigoyen and his official advisers. Many efforts were made to induce the national Administration to recede from this policy, but without avail; the influence of a German and pro-German banking and mercantile element received more attention than the influence of the people.

From time to time President Irigoyen permitted it to be whispered abroad that by maintaining a strict neutrality, and even by leaning a little to the side of the Central Powers, Argentina would earn consideration from the victors, at the end of the war, which must redound immensely to the nation's advantage. The victors were, of course, to have been Germany and her allies. Such rosy pictures were painted of Argentina's future, as the recognized leader of the South American group of nations, and as possibly the recognized leader of all American nations, by the acknowledged masters of the world, that critics of the Irigoyen policies were silenced by deluded and stubborn officials. These officials hoped from day to day that Germany might win. Suddenly, and almost without warning, Germany collapsed and surrendered, and these hopes were dashed.

Worse than this, however, expectations of industrial revival, which had buoyed up the labor element for nearly two years, or since the United States entered the struggle, were likewise blighted by the news that the war was over. It seemed impossible for the workers to see why the allied nations and the United States should make any unusual effort to extend commercial aid to a nation which had withheld its friendship in time of need from them.

No doubt professional agitators have greatly exaggerated this phase of the matter. So far as can be seen, there is no disposition in the United States, or in any of the allied countries, to discriminate against Argentina commercially, but this does not prevent many of the discontented attributing temporary business stagnation to allied resentment arising from the policy of the government.

It would not be amiss for the United States, at this juncture, to assure the people of Argentina of its friendship, regardless of the attitude of their government in the war. In fact, it would be at once generous and politic.

Akbar the Great

WHEN Mr. Bupendranath Basu, the well-known member of the Council of India, declared, in his recent telegram to Mr. Lloyd George on the appointment of Sir Satyendra Sinha to the position of Undersecretary of State for India, that, in making the appointment, the British Prime Minister had followed the example of Akbar the Great, every Indian of British India understood and appreciated the tribute. For indeed the age of Akbar, the greatest and wisest of the Mogul Emperors, is looked back upon by all Indians as the golden age of India. India, it is true, has had more than one golden age, as befits a country with a history stretching back 2000 years and more before the Christian era, but the age of Akbar was the golden age par excellence. Akbar was unlike any emperor that had preceded him or, indeed, any that followed him. Succeeding to the somewhat precarious throne of his father Humayun in 1556, when still quite a boy, he found that only a very small part of what had formerly been comprised within the Mogul empire owned his authority, and so, when he took over the reins of government, four years later, he devoted himself with wonderful energy and quite remarkable wisdom to the recovery of the revolted provinces. One after another they were won back to their allegiance, and over each one, as it was restored, he placed as governor one whom he could trust to carry out that broad-minded ideal of government which gradually came to be associated with his name and rule.

Akbar, at first, must have been the despair of his counselors. In an age and in a country of warriors, though ready to carry on war when he thought it necessary for the common weal, and distinguished for a personal courage which was never at fault, he always regarded war as a necessary evil. He much preferred planning a system of administration to planning a campaign, and thoroughly disapproved of war for war's sake. He delighted to temper justice with mercy, and although no one could be more stern when the occasion really demanded it, he always preferred forgiveness to revenge. Then on all questions of religion, civil polity, and the administration of justice, he had an open mind, free from prejudice, and eager to welcome new and better ideas. As the Sheikh Abulfazl has written of him, "The Court became a gathering place of the sages and learned of all creeds; perfect toleration or peace with all was established and the perverse and evil-minded were covered with shame on seeing the disinterested motives of His Majesty, and thus stood in the pillory of disgrace."

He was, it is true, a very magnificent sovereign. On the great day of the festival one writer describes how Akbar seated himself on his throne, sparkling with diamonds, and surrounded by the chief nobles all magnificently attired, and how there then passed before him, in review, the elephants with their heads and breastplates adorned with rubies and other stones, the horses splen-

didly caparisoned, the rhinoceroses, the lions, the tigers, the panthers, the hunting leopards; the whole followed by an army of splendidly accoutered horsemen.

And yet Akbar, like great men generally, was a man of simple tastes and habits. The gorgeousness of state was for him only the necessary manifestation of national greatness, essential, as he reckoned it, to impressing an Eastern people. Akbar was, indeed, very far from being even the benevolent despot of history and tradition. If a great aim of his career was the consolidation of India into one vast empire, a still greater aim was so to found and establish it, in all its parts, that it could stand by itself, and should not derive its cohesion from any power or influence that he himself exerted. The great aim of his life, as it has been said, was to build an edifice which, "rooted in the hearts of the people, would be independent of the personality of the ruler." To this end he sought to unite all parties, and he took into his counsels men of all races and religions.

Notes and Comments

ATTEMPTS have in the past been made among certain nations to force prohibition upon their peoples, and failure has resulted. In the United States the people have forced prohibition upon the nation, and it will succeed.

PRACTICALLY it makes little difference in everyday affairs whether the water has gone down or the land has come up to make the world we live on. Scholars divide on the question; but just now an advocate of the fluid earth and the stable ocean has added new arguments to the theory that earth movements are responsible. M. Goleaud, a French authority on the formation of the North African coast, has pointed out that if the raised beaches, hundreds of feet above sea level at Algeria, had been left there by a subsiding ocean, the ocean must also at some time have overflowed Egypt in a way of which there is no evidence whatever. Thus it would apparently follow that the ocean has remained at the same level, and that a movement of the continent itself lifted these ancient beaches to their present position.

THE Oregon Basin project in Park county, Wyoming, a reclamation enterprise of magnitude in which for a time it was sought to interest the federal government, has, it is now announced, been taken over by private enterprise. In this connection, it is proposed to allot acreage to former soldiers who may pay for it in labor. If private capital is willing to go to this length, the federal government should, one would think, be willing to furnish the former soldier farmers with shelter and tools by way of giving them a good start in their new occupation.

WHEN Mr. Sothern acted Macbeth in a Y. M. C. A. uniform, and Mary Anderson appeared as Lady Macbeth in a modern dress, the audience that filled an improvised theater near the front saw an unintended revival of old-time dramatic usage. Two hundred years ago audiences thought it nothing out of the way for Macbeth, Hamlet, and other Shakespearean characters, except Romans in togas, to dress like contemporary Englishmen. The play, as Hamlet himself said, was the thing; and the imagination of the audience asked no help from costumes designed to restore the fashions of either a real or a traditional past. The soldier audience accepted and enjoyed Mr. Sothern's Macbeth apparently in that spirit; but is it not just possible that Macbeth in a Y. M. C. A. uniform was more like himself than he would have been in a business suit of tweeds?

IF THE surviving motion picture films are taken seriously, a hundred years hence, as representing the manner of our present existence, the Twenty-first Century will have some queer impressions as to how people in the Twentieth Century behaved themselves. In some cases, the films will be accurate and reliable; posterity will see us as we were because the camera found us as we were. In other cases the films will be widely misleading, and posterity will behold scenes and behavior planned and rehearsed for no other purpose than to entertain thoughtless audiences. Practically the entire output of photoplays is well calculated to make the Twenty-first Century congratulate itself on not having been the Twentieth; yet along with these "thrillers," the screen also presents trustworthy pictures of modern life and more or less trustworthy adaptations of famous books. Is it too much to ask that films shall be unostentatiously marked, for the benefit of posterity, with some token of their real value as evidence?

IT is a pleasant thought for those residing in New England who like to see the woolly sheep a-grazing and the lambs a-gamboling, that sheep-raising, once an important industry in that section of the United States, is probably coming back. Economic conditions that took away the sheep have changed. The great open ranges of the West, to which they went, grow smaller, the demand for wool greater, and the belief more effectively active that sheep-raising can again be profitably followed on the New England farms. And now a commission, appointed by the Massachusetts Legislature, covers the question so explicitly, with proposed demonstration farms, revised agricultural laws, active measures to protect sheep, opportunity for returned soldiers to become sheep raisers, and arrangements in advance with commission houses to handle the wool, that it appears more than likely, at least in one New England state, that little Bo-Peep will soon find her lost sheep.

IN MME. d'EVRY France possesses her first Lady Mayoress. The commune which unanimously appointed her as its representative is Nampcel, a little commune of the Aisne. Mme. d'Evry attended the general meeting of the mayors of the army zone held in Paris recently. She had a moving tale to tell of a village completely destroyed by the Germans, and of a population, or what is left of it, living in the cellars or in the ruins capable of affording some kind of shelter. Mme. d'Evry, in simple, eloquent language, did full justice to her theme.